

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Archæological Survey of India, Eastern Circle,

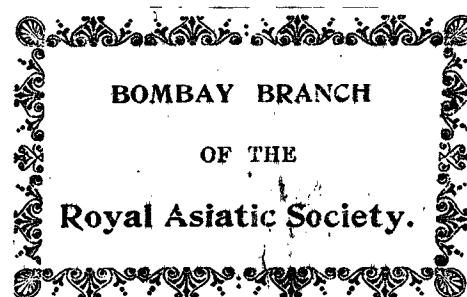
FOR

1920-21



CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1922

Price Rupees Two



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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	<i>Page.</i>
General Remarks, Part I	1—6
Paragraph, 1, Office	1
" 2. Tours of Officer	1—2
" 3. Conservation	2—4
" 4. Protected monuments	4
" 5. Treasure Trove	4
" 6. Museums	5
" 7. Epigraphy	5—6
" 8. Photographs and Drawings	6
" 9. Programme for 1921-22	6
Appendix A. Office expenditure	7
" B. Time spent on tour	7—8
" C. Expenditure on conservation works in Assam	9—10
" " " " Bengal	10—14
" D. List of monuments declared protected during 1920-21	15—16
" E. List of antiquities added to the Varendra Research Society's Museum at Rajshahi, during 1920-21	17
" F. List of Drawings	17
" G. List of photo-negatives	18—21
Notes on places visited, Part II	25—40
" " " in Bengal	25—35
" " " in Assam	35—40
Plates I to IV.	

No. 297.

FROM

K. N. DIKSHIT, Esq., M.A.,

*Offg. Superintendent, Archæological Survey,
Eastern Circle, Calcutta,*

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

Dated Calcutta, the 15th July 1921.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, for the year 1920-21, together with one set of photographs taken during the year.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

K. N. DIKSHIT,

Offg. Superintendent.

Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Eastern Circle, for 1920-21.

PART I.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Office.—In accordance with Government order No. 343-A. & E., dated the 31st December 1919, Department of Education, Government of India, this Circle with headquarters at Calcutta was separated from the old Eastern Circle (now Central Circle) at Patna since April 1920. I was appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Circle (Government order No. 180-A. & E., dated the 31st May 1920), was relieved of my duties as Curator, Provincial Museum, Lucknow, on the 7th June and took over charge of the Circle on the 12th June 1920.

In the office establishment, on the 21st of June 1920, Babus Santosh Kumar Mazumdar and Shrinibas Bhattacharyya, and Babu Sailendra Mohon Ghosh were appointed as 1st and 2nd clerks, and photographer respectively. Babu Ashutosh Ghosh was appointed as a draftsman on the 27th July. Babu Santosh Kumar Mazumdar having given in his resignation, Babu Shrinibas Bhattacharyya was promoted to the post of 1st clerk and the vacancy was filled in by Babu Nogendra Kumar Dass on the 13th October. Lower Subordinate Babu Hari Satya Bose of Presidency Circle, Public Works Department was selected by Government to hold the post of Archaeological Overseer for the Central and South Western Circles, Public Works Department, and was attached to my office for the purpose of training for six months with effect from November 1920. He has been working under my instructions since his appointment and proved of great service to me in the conservation of ancient monuments. I am glad to record that all the members of my staff discharged their duties to my satisfaction.

For statements regarding the office expenditure for the year under review *vide* Appendix A.

None of the staff was on privilege leave during the year.

As no previous arrangements about the location of this office existed before the separation of this Circle, the office was throughout the year accommodated in a small room at the disposal of the Archaeological Section, Indian Museum. It is needless to say that the work of this office is bound to suffer as long as no provision is made for its housing. The question has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government before this and it is hoped that the attention of Government will be drawn to the prime necessity of this office.

2. Tours of Officer.—It will be seen from Appendix B that 92 days were spent on tour during the year. On the 18th August I visited Chakdah for the inspection of the temple at Palpara, where special repairs had been completed. On the 20th I saw the two old mosques at Kalna, one of which was declared protected at my recommendation. In September, I visited Vishnupur, in Bankura District, to consider what measures of conservation were necessary for the preservation of the temples. In October, I visited the protected monuments at Murshidabad, and saw the mounds at Rangamati, in the same District. By the end of October, I paid a visit to Darjeeling. In November, I visited Falta in 24-Parganas District to examine some images discovered there. The latter part of November was spent in the Dacca District where I inspected most of the newly protected monuments, *viz.*, the fort at Sonakanda, the mounds at Sabhar, the mosque at Mozumpur, the ruins of the palace at Rampal, and the tomb and mosques at Bandar. In December, I visited Isvaripur and other places in Khulna District, Kotalipara in Faridpur District, from which place some discoveries of the Gupta period were reported, Muhammadpur in Jessore District, and Tribeni in Hooghly

District. In January, after short visits to Barrackpore and Serampore, I left for Malda, where a large number of monuments are preserved. In February, I toured in the Rajshahi, Bogra and Dinajpur Districts of North Bengal and proceeded to Assam. In the course of my inspection, I visited the Varendra Research Society's Museum at Rajshahi, and the old tank at Deopara and the mounds at Paharpur in Rajshahi District, the vast ruins around the Mahasthangarh fort in Bogra District, and the inscribed pillar near Mangalbari, the ruins of the Jagdal monastery, the mound at Agradigun and the excavated mosque at Mahisantosh in Dinajpur District. From the 13th February onwards, I toured in Assam, devoting about a month to that province. I visited Dhubri and Abhaypuri in Goalpara District and saw many places of antiquity at and around Gauhati. I then visited Tezpur and Bishnath in Darrang District, and proceeded to Nowgong District, where I visited the remains of antiquity at Silghat, Jiajuri, and other places. I next inspected the monolithic remains at Dimapur in Naga Hills District, and the temples and palace ruins at the old Ahom capital near Sibsagar. I returned to headquarters by the Surma Valley route, visiting Sylhet on the way.

3. Conservation.—In Appendix C will be found the statements of expenditure on Archæological works in the two provinces comprising the Eastern Circle.

(A) *Assam.*—The expenditure on Archæological works in Assam, which was maintained at a low level during the past few years, rose during the year under report to Rs. 4,427, the corresponding figures for 1919-20, 1918-19 and 1917-18 being Rs. 1,927, Rs. 2,087-6 and Rs. 2,023-13 respectively. The amount includes four items of special repairs, with a total expenditure of Rs. 2,312 during the year, the balance of Rs. 2,115 being distributed over 20 items of annual repairs.

The only interesting piece of conservation work taken in hand during the year was at the Bordole temple at Bishnath in Darrang District. This temple is one of the few remaining monuments on the north bank of the Brahmaputra and was recommended for preservation by Mr. Blakiston in 1914. The repairs were originally estimated to cost Rs. 1,139, and Rs. 566 were spent during the year. As a result of my inspection in February 1921 during the progress of the work, a supplementary estimate amounting to Rs. 1,934 has been recently submitted. The plaster of the dome has been renewed and overgrowth of trees and jungle from the top of the temple has been cleared. Other repairs to the arches and brick-work inside and refixing fallen bricks outside are in progress.

The restoration of the Namghar attached to the Bishnudole temple at Sibsagar was another item in hand during the year, Rs. 1,273 being spent, out of an estimate for Rs. 1,654. The reconstruction of this part of the temple with a corrugated iron roof, though not strictly speaking warranted by archæological considerations, was sanctioned as a special case by the Government of Assam, the temple being used for worship.

The marble tablet at the Inglis monument at Chhatak was lost in the cyclone of 1919 and was replaced during the year at a cost of Rs. 529. The boundaries of the compound attached to the ruins of the Ahom palace known as the Karangghar at Rungpur near Sibsagar were recently circumscribed, with a view to opening out the surplus land for cultivation; masonry pillars were built to demarcate the new boundaries at a cost of Rs. 44.

The amounts worth mentioning in connection with the annual repairs are: (1) Rs. 748 spent on repairs to the temples at Sibsagar, Jaysagar and Gourisagar and the palaces at Garhgaon and Rungpur. This item includes the repairs to the concrete roof of the Sibdole temple at Sibsagar. (2) Rs. 467 reported as expended on the palace, Durbar Hall, Dancing Hall, Citadel wall and temple at Manipur, capital of the state, which are in charge of Government. (3) Rs. 462 spent on the maintenance of the monolithic ruins of the Kacharis at Dimapur (including jungle clearance, chowkidar's pay and other items). No other items exceeded Rs. 60. For the year 1921-22, the Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 7,500 for annual and special works relating to Archæology. Similar or even more provision will be necessary for several years, if

the present unsatisfactory condition of the monuments in this province has to be improved and placed on a satisfactory basis. In this connection, I wish to draw the attention of the Government of Assam to the necessity of training subordinates for the supervision of Archæological works.

(B) *Bengal*.—The total expenditure on Archæological works in Bengal reached the lowest ebb since 1915-16 during the year under report, being only Rs. 12,456-14 as compared with Rs. 13,673-11 in the preceding year. Only six items of special repairs appear in the statement received from the Public Works Department, altogether accountable for Rs. 5,396-13. Of these the following three deserve mention :—

(1) The Palpara temple at Chakdah in Nadia District was thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 3,527-14 during the year, Rs. 742 having been spent in 1919-20. The walls and spires of the temple were cleared of thick jungle roots, that had got into the masonry, and the spire was made water-tight after filling all cracks. The part that had fallen on the east side was rebuilt with small bricks and disintegrated bricks all over the building were substituted by good ones of the same size. A platform was built around the temple, and a wire fence erected to enclose the compound. A clean pathway of broken brick leads from the road to the temple and the site is turfed with *dub* grass. A strong iron door with wire nettings has been provided at the entrance on the south, while the east doorway has been closed by a fixed iron grill.

(2) The Sat Masjid at Keraniganj near Dacca was badly damaged owing to the cyclone of August 1919. Repairs were carried out by the Public Works Department during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 1,570 out of a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,796. The retaining wall around the mosque has been almost thoroughly renewed and the compound wall repaired where necessary.

(3) The old tower on the bank of the river at Nima Sarai, opposite Old Malda in Malda District was repaired at a cost of Rs. 254. The steps of the tower, and the arched opening at the top were repaired, and the concrete roof renewed and sloped off so as to carry rain water.

In regard to the statement of annual repairs, it is noteworthy that Rs. 2,557 were spent on the monuments at Gaur and Panduah in Malda District, the most important group of monuments in this Circle, as against Rs. 975 last year. Some of the work done was not, strictly speaking, annual maintenance, but as all the items were included in one estimate based on the suggestions of this Department, the repairs have been described as annual. Rs. 575 were spent on the Adina mosque at Panduah and Rs. 544 on the Dakhil Darwaza at Gaur, where the left side of the southern face was underpinned and refaced, and the floor of the central corridor was raised and the compound levelled. The Baradwari or great golden mosque at Gaur, the Eklakhi mausoleum at Panduah and the small golden mosque at Firozpur required Rs. 258, Rs. 185 and Rs. 174 respectively for their maintenance. Jungle clearance and other preliminary repairs at the Chamkatti mosque cost Rs. 166 during the year.

Other monuments of which the annual maintenance charges exceeded Rs. 150 are : (1) The Satgumbaz mosque and Khan Jahan Ali's tomb at Bagerhat in Khulna District where Rs. 292 were spent.

(2) The Hussaini Dalan at Dacca, where Rs. 319 were spent, mostly in whitewashing and petty repairs.

(3) The important group of temples at Vishnupur in Bankura District, where Rs. 413 were spent.

(4) Henry Martin's Pagoda at Serampore in Hoogly District where Rs. 263-8 were spent.

(5) The monuments at Murshidabad, of which Rs. 194-7 were spent on the tomb and mosque of Murshid Quli Khan at Katra, District Murshidabad, Rs. 345 on the Diwankhana of Mirzafar at Jafarganj, and Rs. 305-5 on the mausoleums of Alivardi Khan, Siraj-ud-doula and Suja-ud-din Khan at Khosh Bagh and Roshni Bagh.

Conservation work in Bengal is in arrears, since the commencement of the war, and it is time that the loss is made up by accelerated progress in the

near future. The Government of India have provided Rs. 21,000 for the year 1921-22 which it is hoped will permit of a decent beginning in all parts of the province. One chief desideratum in the matter of supervision is still wanting, to which I wish to draw the attention of Government, *viz.*, the help of a trained subordinate in Eastern Bengal, where the quality of the work done necessarily suffers owing to the want of proper supervision from the archaeological point of view.

4. Protected Monuments.—Some changes have been introduced from the current year in the system of preserving ancient monuments. The Archaeological Department will in future be responsible for the listing and preservation of such monuments only as have been duly declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act and as Archaeology is now an Imperial charge, funds for the maintenance of protected monuments will in future be supplied by the Government of India, instead of the Provincial Governments. It was therefore decided that the list of monuments to be maintained by this Department, be made as complete and exhaustive as possible in the light of available information. A number of monuments were accordingly recommended to the Governments of Bengal and Assam for declaration under the Act in the respective gazettes. It will be seen from Appendix D, that 57 monuments have been added to the list of protected monuments, of which 47 are situated in Bengal and 10 in Assam. The revised list of protected monuments in the Eastern Circle corrected up to date shows a total of 204, the provincial figures being : Bengal 148, Assam 56.

5. Treasure Trove.—(a) *Consisting of coins.*—No new cases of Treasure Trove finds were reported during the year. The find of 529 coins at Parsundi, P. S. Khoyrasole, District Birbhum was mentioned in Appendix H [Page 33 of the last year's Annual Report, Eastern (now Central) Circle.] The coins were sent to Colonel H. R. Nevill, O.B.E., I.C.S., General Staff, Army Headquarters, for examination, whose description deserves to be quoted *in extenso* :—

“The find consists for the most part of coins which had been long in circulation. They are as a rule worn and have been freely shroffed. I have examined them with the greatest care, and with the exception of those which are rare at any time, I have excluded coins from acquisition which by reason of their defective condition are unfit to find a place in a public collection. The total thus rejected amounts to 321, which can be returned to the sender. These defective coins are as a rule of common types and not of any numismatic interest, lacking dates or mint or both.

The great majority of the coins were issued from the mints of Shahjahan. There are only three earlier coins and those of Aurangzeb and his successors are remarkably few, the latest being of the 27th year of Muhammad Shah. It is curious to find a hoard of so many coins of one reign, with the addition of a dozen or so spread over a subsequent period of 90 years.

No fewer than 21 out of the 35 known mints of Shahjahan are represented. Some of the coins such as those Gulkanda, Lakhnau, Bhilsa, Ujjain and Khanbayat are distinctly uncommon, but the find reveals no outstanding rarity. Its general value may be estimated from the fact that 21 coins are required for the Indian Museum, and the fine Mughal Cabinet at Lahore needs nearly 100 of those selected. Of course, the proportion of common coins is high, but there are not more than four of any one issue and in most cases single specimens occur. Owing to its place on the list the Delhi Museum takes the largest share and the 123 coins will form a substantial addition to that collection now emerging from infancy.”

(b) *Not consisting of coins.*—I inspected the two stone images of Vishnu at Falta in the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division of the 24-Perganahs referred to on page 6 of the Annual Report for 1919-20. The bigger of the two images is a black stone Vishnu image dating from the 11-12th century. Owing to its artistic and iconographic interest, I have recommended that it should be acquired and removed to the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The other small mutilated image, though of no particular interest, is obviously of the same period as the bigger one and I have recommended its acquisition along with the other.

6. Museums.—Dacca Museum.—Mr. N. K. Bhattasali, Curator, Dacca Museum has sent me a report on the working of the Museum, from which I freely quote below :—

The year has been of some prosperity and consequent activity for the Dacca Museum, thanks to the exertions of Mr. J. T. Rankin, i.c.s., Commissioner, Dacca Division and President, Dacca Museum Committee. A sum of Rs. 1,032 in donations and subscriptions was realised mainly through the exertions of Mr. Rankin. The main part of this, together with about Rs. 800 from the general funds and Rs. 600 earmarked in the previous year, are going to be spent on the publication of a descriptive catalogue of the Archaeological exhibits in the Museum. The Curator, who was entrusted with the work, has finished it some time ago and is preparing the manuscript for the press. The catalogue will be profusely illustrated and of about 400 pages. As a serious attempt to tackle the Buddhist and Brahmanical iconography as evolved in East India, the work is expected to prove interesting to scholars. The authorities of the Museum consider themselves fortunate in securing the co-operation of Dr. Foucher who has very kindly undertaken to revise the part dealing with Buddhist iconography. His partial revision has already resulted in considerable improvement.

The Dacca Museum has now secured an interesting set of Gupta and late Gupta gold coins. The gold Gupta coins were secured during the year by Mr. Rankin, from Kotalipara in Faridpur District and the Curator subsequently added two more of Skanda Gupta from the same locality and three light-weight Gupta coins from Sabhar in District Dacca. A similar coin found near Laksam in the Tippera District has since been placed on loan in the Museum. These new additions together with others of the same type already in the cabinet are being described by the Curator in an article sent to the *Epigraphia Indica*.

Four silver coins of the Tippera (Tripura) Kings Rajadhara Manikya (date 1500 Saka), Yaso Manikya (1522 Saka), Kalyana Manikya (1542 Saka) and Ratna Manikya (1607 Saka) are also welcome additions to the coin cabinet.

Several images have been added to the collection of which the most interesting is a metal lotus from Kotalipara, District Faridpur, with 8 moveable petals, all numbered with 11th century figures. The main image was situated on the pod of the lotus, but only a pair of feet are now visible. The image has a very close resemblance to the image of Vajra Tārā from Patharghāṭa (Bhagalpur) now in the Indian Museum. A miniature metal image of Avalokītesvara, from Kotalipara, a fine black stone image of Dhyāni Buddha, and a Mārīchī, also from Faridpur, are other important additions to the Buddhist Section. Of the Brahmanical sculptures, images of Durgā, Gaṇeśa, Manasā and Chāmundā all in black stone, deserve special mention.

Rajshahi Museum.—The Honorary Secretary to the Varendra Research Society has forwarded me a list of antiquities acquired by the Society and exhibited in their Museum at Rajshahi (*vide* Appendix E). The notable acquisitions are (1) a Kushan gold coin from Bogra District, (2) a beautifully carved image of Garuḍa in black chlorite from Malda, (3) and an inscribed brass cannon of the Mahammadan period.

7. Epigraphy.—The Government of Bengal forwarded to this office photographs of the north and west walls of an inscription on the north wall of an ancient Hindu temple at Rainagar in the District of Jessore, and asked for a report on the inscription and the desirability of preserving the two walls with rather fine ornamental brickwork, which is all that remains of the temple. The inscription is in relief on bricks panelled on the northern wall, some of which have been lost. The record consists of two verses in the Sanskrit language and Bengali script, and the date (Saka year 1510) written in Bengali figures in two places. The first verse is in praise of the God Krishna, to whom the temple was in all probability dedicated, as is also apparent from the sculptural decorations on the west wall. The second gives the date and the name of the builder, who is mentioned as the son of Viśvanātha. The Rainagar temple is thus one of the earliest known temples in the District of Jessore.

Mr. A. C. Tunstall of Cinnamara, Assam, sent two photoprints of a stone inscription discovered from a deserted old site in the jungles near Lanka Station known locally as Jora Pukur or twin tanks, now being developed as an indigo plantation, from which another fragmentary inscription was found last year and noticed on page 8 of the Annual Report for 1919-20. I visited the place in March 1921 and took impressions from the stone inscription now preserved in the shed by Mrs. Tunstall, Superintendent, Assam Indigo Limited. The inscription is in twelve lines in characters of the 12th or 13th century engraved on two sides of a square dressed stone, but is so much obliterated that it is difficult to make much out of it. The language is Sanskrit and the inscription seems to open with a verse in honour of Vishnu, but beyond this no other fact can be gathered. The representation of the well-known ass imprecation at the bottom indicates that the writing recorded a grant of land. It is a pity that more is not known from this stone about the past history of this little-known jungle-covered tract in a remote corner of India.

Inked impressions of several hitherto unpublished or imperfectly known inscriptions of the period of the Bengal Sultans were taken and despatched to the Epigraphist for Moslem Inscriptions. Two of them are from Bara, in the Birbhum District of Bengal, and one from the Dargah of Shah Jalal at Sylhet in Assam. The Bara inscriptions are dated 864 A. H. and 869 A. H. in the reigns of Nasiruddin Mahmud and Ruknuddin Barbak Shah, respectively. The first date is important as the closing year of the reign of Nasiruddin. The Sylhet inscription, dated in the reign of Sultan Husain Shah of Bengal is the one published by Blochmann, in Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. LXII p. 293 but some of his readings are doubtful and need revision. All these inscriptions will be published by Mr. G. Yazdani in the Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica.

Impressions of the following inscriptions were prepared for record in this office :—(1) Fragmentary stone inscription containing a Prasasti of the Nandi family, recently discovered from Mahasthangarh, District Bogra (now in Varendra Research Society's Museum at Rajshahi). (2) Short dedicatory inscriptions on sculptures cut in the rock at Urvashi Island near Gauhati. (3) Inscription on the so-called 'Badal' pillar at Haragauri, near Mangalbari, District Dinajpur.

8. Photographs and Drawings.—In all 551 photo-negatives and 13 drawings relating to Bengal and Assam have been transferred to this office from the office of the Central Circle at Patna. The serial numbers of the old negatives now preserved in this office may be obtained from the list of photo-negatives published in February 1920. A new series has been commenced from this year, and in future it will be necessary when requisitioning prints to refer to the serial numbers of the old or new series, as the case may be. Lists of drawings and negatives prepared during the year will be found in Appendices F and G respectively. A sum of Rs. 45-12-0 has been realised during the year from the sale of photo-prints and was duly credited to Government.

9. Programme for 1921-22.—In the month of April I visited Tamruk (ancient Tamralipti) in the Midnapore District, the stone fort at Gaganesvar in the same District, lately declared protected by Government, and the temple of Siddhesvara at Bahulārā in Bankura District. The months of May June and July were spent at headquarters. My tour programme has been already submitted to the Director General and includes among others, visits of inspection of conservation works at Bishnupur and Bahulāra in Bankura District, Murshidabad, Kusumbha and Bagha in Rajsahi Districts, Gour in Malda District, Agarsindur in Mymensingh District and Dacca in Bengal and Tezpur in Darrang District, Khaspur in Kachar District and Sibsagar in Assam. I also propose to visit protected and other monuments in Birbhum, Bakarganj, Tippera, Dinajpur and Rungpur Districts of Bengal and Darrang, Sylhet, Lakhimpur, Khasi Hills and Manipur Districts of Assam. Other engagements permitting, I may also pay a visit to the monuments in the Indian States of Tripura and Cooch Behar attached to the Province of Bengal.

K. N. DIKSHIT.

APPENDIX A.

The expenditure during the year was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Salary of Gazetted Officer—</i>						
Superintendent's pay	4,717	10	6			
				4,717	10	6
<i>Salary of non-gazetted Establishment.—</i>						
2 Clerks	796	8	3			
1 Photographer	560	0	0			
1 Draftsman	612	1	6			
1 Dufftri	84	12	9			
3 Peons	307	12	2			
Grain compensation allowance	20	6	8			
				2,331	9	4
<i>Allowances.—</i>						
Travelling allowances.						
Gazetted officer	1,578	8	6			
Establishment	751	15	8			
				2,330	7	9
<i>Supplies and Services.—</i>						
Photographs and photo materials	1,395	14	3			
Purchase of instruments	319	4	6			
Purchase of tents	2,250	0	0			
				3,965	2	9
<i>Contingencies.—</i>						
Purchase of stationery	400	12	0			
Purchase of books	719	1	0			
Belts, badges and liveries to peons	79	13	0			
Postage and telegram charges	150	0	0			
Carriage of office records	310	1	3			
Hot and cold weather charges	14	4	0			
Purchase of furniture	1,490	9	6			
Miscellaneous	120	3	6			
				3,284	12	3
				TOTAL	16,679	10 7

APPENDIX B.

The following statement shows the time spent on tour and the places visited:—

K. N. DIKSHIT, Esqr.,

(Officiating Superintendent).

1920.	
August, 18th.	To Chakdah, District Nadia.
„ 20th	To Kalna, District Burdwan.
September 12th to 15th	To Vishnupur.
„ 16th	To Headquarters.
„ 28th to 29th	To Berhampur.
„ 30th	To Rangamati, District Murshidabad.
October 1st.	To Khoshbagh, Jafarganj and Katra.
„ 2nd	To headquarters.
„ 28th to November 1st	To Darjeeling.
November 2nd	To headquarters.
„ 5th	To Falta, 24-Parganas.

November 16th to 19th	.	.	.	To Dacca.
„ 20th	.	.	.	To Hajiganj, Bandar and Sonakanda, District Dacca.
„ 21st to 22nd	.	.	.	To Rampal, District Dacca.
„ 23rd to 24th	.	.	.	To Sabhar, District Dacca.
„ 25th to 26th	.	.	.	To Mozumpur, District Dacca.
„ 27th to 28th	.	.	.	To Headquarters.
December 7th to 10th	.	.	.	To Iswaripur, District Khulna.
„ 11th to 13th	.	.	.	To Kotalipara, District Faridpur.
„ 14th to 15th	.	.	.	To Muhammadpur, District Jessore.
„ 16th to 17th	.	.	.	To Headquarters.
„ 22nd	.	.	.	To Tribeni, District Hooghly.
January 11th 1921	.	.	.	To Barrackpur, for inspection of office accommodation.
„ 20th	.	.	.	To Serampore.
„ 28th to February 1st.	.	.	.	To Malda, for inspection Gour and Panduah.
February 2nd to 4th	.	.	.	To Rajshahi and Deopara.
„ 5th to 7th	.	.	.	To Mahasthan and Behar, District Bogra.
„ 8th	.	.	.	To Paharpore, District Rajshahi.
„ 9th to 10th	.	.	.	To Mangalbari, pillar and Jagadal, District Dinajpur.
„ 11th to 12th	.	.	.	To Agradigun and Mahisantosh, District Dinajpur.
„ 13th	.	.	.	To Dhubri.
„ 14th to 15th	.	.	.	To Abhaypuri, District Goalpara.
„ 16th to 20th	.	.	.	To Gauhatti and Kamakhya, for inspection.
„ 21st	.	.	.	To Tezpur, for inspection.
„ 22nd to 23rd	.	.	.	To Bamoni hills and Dhanukhana hill, District Darrang, for inspection.
„ 24th to 25th	.	.	.	To Singrighat and Bishnath, District Darrang.
„ 26th to 27th	.	.	.	To Silghat, District Nowgong.
„ 28th to March 1st	.	.	.	To Jiajuri garden, District Nowgong.
March 2nd	.	.	.	To Dimapur, District Nagahills.
„ 3rd to 6th	.	.	.	To Sibsagar.
„ 7th to 9th	.	.	.	To Lumding.
„ 10th to 12th	.	.	.	To Sylhet for inspection.
„ 13th	.	.	.	To Headquarters.

APPENDIX C.

Statement of expenditure on Archæological Works in Assam during 1920-21.

District.	Locality.	Particulars of works.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Naga Hills	Dimapur	Annual repairs to ruins at Dimapur .	Part of consolidated estimate sanctioned for the year, July 1920 to June 1921.	462 0 0	Estimate not yet closed and will be continued till 30th June 1921.
Do.	Khonoma and Sachima.	Annual repairs to memorials at Khonoma and Sachima.	Do.	20 0 0	
Manipur	Manipur	(1) Annual repairs to Darbar Hall, Coronation room, Citadel wall, Natchghar and Jubaraja's Temple at Manipur.	Do.	467 0 0	
Do.	Do.	(2) Annual repairs to memorials to Dr. Brown and Mr. Heath at Manipur.	Do.	10 0 0	
Do.	Do.	(3) Annual repairs to graves of Messrs. Melville and O'Brien at Myangkhang.	Do.	21 0 0	
Do.	Do.	(4) Annual repairs to memoria of infant son of Sir James Johnstone at Kanjubkhal.	Do.	10 0 0	
Do.	Do.	(5) Annual repairs to memorial of Captain Gordon at Langthabal.	Do.	10 0 0	
Sibsagar	Sibsagar	(1) Providing boundary pillars to demarcate the land round the compound of Karengghar ruins at Sibsaagar.	45 0 0	44 0 0	Completed.
		(2) Re-constructing the Namghar attached to Vishnudole templ at Sibsaagar,	1,654 0 0	1,273 0 0	In progress.
		(3) Annual repairs to monuments and antiquities in Sibsaagar Sub-division (Jaysagar temple, ruins of Karengghar, Gourisagar temples, ruins of Runghar Ahom Raja's palaces at Garhgaon and temples at Sibsaagar).	Part of consolidated estimate sanctioned for the year, July 1920 to June 1921.	748 0 0	Do.
Darrang	Tezpur .	Clearing jungle round the Bamoni hill at Tezpur.	60 0 0	54 0 0	Completed.
Do.	Bishanath	Repairs to certain monumental tombs at Bishanath.	Part of consolidated estimate sanctioned for the year, July 1920 to June 1921.	31 0 0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Special repairs to Bordole temple at Bishanath.	1,139 0 0	566 0 0	In progress.
Sylhet	Chhatak	Annual repairs to Inglis monument at Chhatak.	Part of consolidated estimate sanctioned for the year, July 1920 to June 1921.	12 0 0	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Special repairs to Inglis monument at Chhatak.	Do.	34 0 0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Replacement of lost tablet to Inglis monument at Chhatak.	529 0 0	529 0 0	Do.
Cachar	Badarpur	Annual repairs to Old Fort at Badarpur .	20 0 0	20 0 0	Do.
Carried over			...	4,311 0 0	

APPENDIX C—continued.

District.	Locality.	Particulars of works.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward	...	4,311 0 0	
		LOWER ASSAM DIVISION.			
Kamrup	Kamakhya	Annual repairs to Duar Gangā rock inscription at the foot of the Kamakhya Hills.	12 0 0	9 0 0	In progress.
Do.	Gauhati	Annual repairs to carvings inscriptions and pillars in the Urbasi Island at Gauhati.	50 0 0	37 0 0	Do.
Goalpara	Dhubri	(1) Petty repairs to monuments over the grave of Mr. G. R. Geale.	Part of 20 0 0	Part of 20 0 0	Completed.
		(2) Petty repairs to monument over the grave of Mr. R. B. Dunn.			
		(3) Petty repairs to monument over the grave of Mr. E. W. George.			
Do.	Goalpara	Annual repairs to tomb of Lieutenant Cresswell and three others.	20 0 0	15 0 0	In progress.
Do.	Jogighopa	Annual repairs to ancient tomb	20 0 0	15 0 0	Do.
		KHASI AND JAINTIA HILLS DIVISION.			
Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	Shillong	Annual repairs to Manipur Memorial	10 0 0	10 0 0	Completed.
Do.	Cherrapunji	Annual repairs to Scott's monument	10 0 0	10 0 0	Do.
Do.	Nongkhlaw	Annual repairs to the monument to the memory of Lieutenants Beadingfield and Burlton.	15 0 0	...	Part of the annual repairs to these monuments was done before the end of March 1921 which could not be paid for during the year for want of time to measure. The necessary repairs will be fully carried out and paid for before June 1921.
Do.	Do.	Repairs to ancient monuments and buildings of historical interest in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills Division.	50 0 0	...	
		TOTAL	...	4,427 0 0	

Statement of Archæological Works in Bengal during 1920-21.

		NORTHERN CIRCLE.			
Malda	Gour	Annual repairs to the Baradwari or great golden mosque at Ramkel.	96 0 0	258 0 0	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the Dakhil Darwaza	452 0 0	544 0 0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ditto the Chika mosque	115 0 0	121 0 0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ditto the Lukachuri gate	112 0 0	96 0 0	Do.
		Carried over	...	1,019 0 0	

APPENDIX C—continued.

District.	Locality.	Particulars of works.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward .	...	1,019 0 0	
Malda .	Gour .	Annual repairs to Chamkatti Masjid .	183 0 0	166 0 0	Completed.
Do. .	Do. .	Ditto Tantipara Masjid .	48 0 0	52 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Do. .	Ditto Lattan Masjid .	47 0 0	51 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Do. .	Ditto Small golden Mosque .	70 0 0	174 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Do. .	Ditto Darasbari Masjid .	91 0 0	37 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Do. .	Ditto Kadam Rasul Masjid .	72 0 0	88 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Do. .	Ditto Firoz Minar .	127 0 0	74 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Do. .	Ditto Tomb of Fatehkhan .	11 0 0	8 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Do. .	Ditto Gumti gate .	27 0 0	19 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Do. .	Ditto Kotwali Darwaza .	24 0 0	25 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Do. .	Ditto Gunmant Masjid .	53 0 0	38 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Do. .	Ditto two stone pillars .	5 0 0	3 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Pandua .	Ditto Kutub Shahi Masjid .	57 0 0	43 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Do. .	Ditto Eklakhi tomb .	163 0 0	183 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Do. .	Ditto Adina mosque .	524 0 0	575 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Old Malda .	Special repairs to the tower at Nimasarai .	263 0 0	254 0 0	Do.
Rajshahi	Bagha .	Annual repairs to the Mosque .	125 0 0	118 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Kusumba .	Ditto ditto .	143 0 0	136 0 0	Do.
Darjeeling	Darjeeling Cemetery.	Annual repairs to the tomb of Alexander Cosma De Cörös.	4 0 0	4 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Do. .	Annual repairs to the tomb of General Lloyd.	3 0 0	3 0 0	Do.
PRESIDENCY CIRCLE.					
Calcutta	Calcutta .	Ordinary repairs to the tombs and tablets in North and South Park Street Cemeteries.	185 0 0	178 0 0	Completed.
CENTRAL CIRCLE.					
Murshidabad	Near Dadpur .	Annual repairs to the tomb of Mirmadan .	10 0 0	9 6 0	Completed.
Do. .	Katra .	Ditto the tomb of Azimunnisa Begum.	16 0 0	15 12 0	Do.
Do. .	Nazimbag .	Annual repairs to the tomb of Nawab Sarfaraz Khan.	10 0 0	8 15 0	Do.
Do. .	Khosbag .	Annual repairs to the Mausoleum of Alivardi Khan.	10 0 0	9 13 0	Do.
Do. .	Roshnibag .	Annual repairs to the tomb of Sujauddin .	9 0 0	9 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Jafarganj .	Ditto the tablet of Mirzafar .	1 0 0	1 0 0	Do.
Do. .	Kunjaghata .	Ditto the tablet of Maharaja Nanda Kumar.	2 0 0	2 0 0	Do.
		Carried over	...	3,305 8 0	

APPENDIX C—continued.

District.	Locality.	Particulars of works.	Amount sanctioned.			Amount spent.			Remarks.
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
		Brought forward	...			3,305	8	0	
Murshidabad	Katra	Annual repairs to the tomb and mosque of Murshid Kuli Khan.	200	0	0	194	7	0	Completed.
Do.	Jangipur	Annual repairs to Kharaul Mosque	150	0	0	109	0	0	Do.
Do.	Kassimbazar	Annual repairs to the tomb of Mary Hastings and her daughter.	10	0	0	9	12	0	Do.
Do.	Kalkapur	Annual repairs to the tomb of Daniel Vander Musjit.	5	0	0	5	0	0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the tomb of Mathias Arnold Brahe.	5	0	0	5	0	0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the tomb of Johanna Peran S. Brahe.	5	0	0	5	0	0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the tomb of Tameraz Canter Vesher.	5	0	0	5	0	0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the tomb of Grigoris Herklots.	5	0	0	5	0	0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the tomb of John Gantvortvan Austen.	5	0	0	5	0	0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the monument of Henry Sherwood.	5	0	0	5	0	0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the monument of Henry Creighton.	5	0	0	5	0	0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the Old Dutch Cemetery	30	0	0	28	3	0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ditto minor tombs in the Dutch Cemetery.	100	0	0	99	7	0	Do.
Do.	Khoshbag	Annual repairs to tomb of Siraj-ud-dowla	5	0	0	5	0	0	Do.
Do.	Kassimbazar	Ditto old residency Burial ground.	30	0	0	25	0	0	Do.
Do.	Panchanantola (Berhampur).	Annual repairs to tomb of Burmese Prince and Princess.	50	0	0	49	0	0	Do.
Do.	Babulbona	Annual repairs to residency Cemetery	150	0	0	138	10	0	Do.
Do.	Jafarganj	Annual repairs to the Diwankhana of Mirjafar.	485	0	0	345	0	0	Do.
Do.	Khosbag	Annual repairs to Khoshbag Mausoleum	300	0	0	305	5	0	Do.
Do.	Roshnibag	Ditto Roshnibag Mausoleum							
Do.	Murshidabad	Providing wrought iron gratings and drains outlets and removing rubbish from the outside compound in the Jafarganj Cemetery of the Nizamat tombs.	50	0	0	45	7	0	Do.
Nadia	Plassey	Annual repairs to the new Plassey monument.	30	0	0	9	0	0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the pillars demarcating battle field.	60	0	0	24	2	0	Do.
Do.	Chakdah	Annual repairs to Palpara temple	28	0	0	...			...
Do.	Do.	Special repairs to Palpara temple	3,812	0	0	3,527	14	0	Completed.
Hooghly	Chinsurah	Annual repairs to the Cemetery graves (Dutch portion).	37	0	0	37	0	0	Do.
		Carried over	...			8,297	11	0	

APPENDIX C—continued.

District.	Locality.	Particulars of works.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward	...	8,297 11 0	
Hooghly	Chinsurah	Annual repairs to the Cemetery (English portion).	75 0 0	48 0 0	Completed,
Do.	Serampur	Annual repairs to the Cemetery (Danish portion).	28 0 0	27 15 0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to Henry Martin's Pagoda.	300 0 0	263 8 0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to compound wall and gate	25 0 0	19 15 0	Do.
Do.	Tribeni	Ditto the tomb of Zafar Khan Ghazi.	70 0 0	74 0 0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Annual repairs to the mosque of Zafar Khan Ghazi.			
Do.	Satgaon	Annual repairs to tomb and mosque	47 0 0	52 0 0	Do.
Do.	Chinsurah	Quadrennial repairs to Seven tombs (3 in English portion and 4 in Dutch portion) in the Cemetery.	21 0 0	21 0 0	Do.
Burdwan	Near Sahibganj	Annual repairs to Clerk's temple	50 0 0	19 0 0	Do.
Do.	Baidyapur	Ditto the temple of Baidyapur	100 0 0	80 9 0	Do.
Do.	Kalna	Ditto mosque No. 19	50 0 0	22 0 0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ditto tomb and mosque of Majlish Saheb (No. 16).			
Do.	Burdwan town	Annual repairs to tomb of Bahram Sakka	73 0 0	69 12 0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ditto tomb of Sher Afghan			
Do.	Do.	Ditto tomb of Kutubuddin			
Do.	Bamunara	Ditto Barheswar Siva temple.	116 0 0	118 11 0	Do.
Birbhum	Sanatore near Suri.	Ditto temple of Damodar	30 0 0	30 4 6	Do.
Do.	Kenduli	Ditto temple of Radhabinode known as Joydev.	50 0 0	55 15 6	Do.
Jessore	Sagardhari	Annual repairs to tablet of Michael Madhusudan Dutta.	5 0 0	5 0 0	Do.
Bankura	Susunia hill	Annual repairs to Rock Inscription	30 0 0	15 0 0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Constructing a notice board shed approaching Rock Inscription.	115 0 0	10 8 0	Do.
Do.	Vishnupur	Annual Repairs to Stone gateway	...	...	
Do.	Do.	Ditto Jor Bunglow temple			
Do.	Do.	Ditto Sham Roy's temple			
Do.	Do.	Ditto Madan Mohan temple			
Do.	Do.	Ditto Madan Gopal temple			
Do.	Do.	Ditto Rasmancha temple			
Do.	Do.	Ditto Radha Shyam temple			
Do.	Do.	Ditto Laljee temple			
		Carried over	...	9,230 13 0	

APPENDIX C—concluded.

District.	Locality.	Particulars of works.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		Brought forward .	...	9,230 13 0	
Bankura	Vishnupur	Annual repairs to Small gateway of Fort .	475 0 0	413 0 0	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Ditto Murli Mohan temple .			
Do.	Do.	Ditto Radhabinode temple .			
Do.	Do.	Ditto Malleswar temple .			
Do.	Do.	Ditto Joremandir temple .			
Do.	Do.	Ditto Radhagovinda temple .			
Do.	Do.	Ditto Radha Madhab temple .			
Do.	Do.	Ditto Kalachand temple .			
Do.	Do.	Ditto Nanda Lal temple .			
Do.	Do.	Ditto Sareswar temple .			
Do.	Do.	Ditto Saileswar temple .			
EASTERN CIRCLE.					
Dacca	Dacca town	Repairs to Hussaini Dalam . . .	500 0 0	319 0 0	Completed.
Do.	Lalbagh	Ditto tomb of Bibi Peri . . .	35 0 0	35 0 0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ditto Old Fort . . .	125 0 0	117 0 0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ditto Mosque . . .	35 0 0	32 0 0	Do.
Do.	Dacca town	Ditto Dewan Bazar College Mosque .	35 0 0	29 0 0	Do.
Do.	Satmajid	Ditto Satgumbaz Mosque . . .	180 0 0	72 0 0	Do.
Do.	Do.	Cyclone damage repairs to Satgumbaz Mosque.	1,796 0 0	1,507 0 0	Do.
Mymensingh	Astogram (Kishoreganj).	Repairs to Qutb Mosque . . .	15 0 0	14 0 0	Do.
Do.	Agarsindur (Kishoreganj).	Ditto Sadi Mosque . . .	25 0 0	21 15 0	Do.
Do.	Majidpara (Kishoreganj).	Ditto Aurangzeb Mosque . . .	10 0 0	9 9 0	Do.
Do.	Agarsindur (Kishoreganj).	Ditto Shah Mahmud Mosque . . .	19 0 0	18 7 0	Do.
Chittagong	Fatehpur	Ordinary repairs to Alwal Mosque . .	...	49 5 0	...
SOUTH WESTERN CIRCLE.					
Burdwan	Gaurangpur	Annual repairs to the Ichai Ghosh's temple	984 0 0	140 0 0	Completed.
Khulna	Bagerhat	Ditto Satgumbaz and Khan Jehan Ali's tomb near Bagerhat.	400 0 0	292 0 0	In progress.
Do.	Masjidkur	Annual repairs to Khan Jehan Ali's tomb at Masjidkur.	80 0 0	80 0 0	Completed.
Do.	Bagerhat	Cyclone damage repairs to Satgumbaz near Bagerhat.	46 0 0	46 0 0	Do.
Midnapur	Midnapur	Quadrennial repairs to John Pierce's tomb at Midnapur.	34 0 0	31 7 0	Do.
TOTAL .			...	12,457 8 0	

APPENDIX D.—(Protected Monuments).

Monuments declared protected during the year 1920-21.

Province.	District.	Locality.	Name of Monuments.	Section under which protected.	Reference to Government order of protection.
Bengal	Calcutta	Calcutta	Two tombs in North Park Street Cemetery.	Section 3, Sub-section (3).	No. 1303 Mis., dated the 22nd November 1920.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Twelve tombs in South Park Street Cemetery.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Six tombs in Lower Circular Road Cemetery.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Hoogly	Serampur	Henry Martin's Pagoda	Do.	No. 1273 Mis., dated the 22nd November 1920.
Do.	Burdwan	Mauza Khan-karpatti P. S. Kalna.	Mosque at Kalna	Do.	No. 1309 Mis., dated the 23rd November 1920.
Do.	Midnapur	Midnapur	John Pierce's tomb	Do.	No. 1278 Mis., dated the 22nd November 1920.
Do.	Do.	Gaganeswar	Karambera Fort	Do.	Do.
Do.	Nadia	Devagram, P. O. Itanaghat.	Ruins of temple	Do.	No. 1263 Mis., dated the 22nd November 1920.
Do.	Do.	Bamanpukur	Ruins of Fort	Do.	Do.
Do.	Murshidabad	Roshnibag	Tomb of Suja-uddin	Do.	No. 1268 Mis., dated the 22nd November 1920.
Do.	Do.	Panchanantola	Tomb of Burmese Prince and Princess	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Rangamati	Mound known as the Devil's mound and Raja Karna's palace.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Khulna	Iswariapur	Tenga mosque and Hafizkhana (or Hammamkhana).	Do.	No. 1243 Mis., dated the 22nd November 1920.
Do.	Jessore	Sagardhari	Pillar with tablet in memory of the poet Michael Madhusudan Datta.	Do.	No. 1288 Mis., dated the 22nd November 1920.
Do.	Do.	Mahammadpur	Lakshmi Narayan temple	Do.	Do.
Do.	Dacca	Mograpara	Tomb of Ghiasuddin Azam Shah	Do.	No. 1258 Mis., dated the 22nd November 1920.
Do.	Do.	Bandar opposite Naryanganj.	Tomb of Haji Baba Saleh	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Khandkar Mosque	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mozumpur	Mosque	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sonakanda	Fort known as Tribeni or Sonakanda Fort	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ashrafpur	Gazgir mound	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Rampal	Tank of Harishchandra	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX D—continued.

Province.	District.	Locality.	Name of Monuments.	Section under which protected.	Reference to Government order of protection.
Bengal	Dacca	Sabhar	Mounds called Harish Chandra's palace and Rajasan.	Section 3, sub-section (3).	No. 1258 Mis., dated the 22nd November 1920.
Do.	Dinajpur	Mangalbari	Badal pillar with inscription of the Paladynasty.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Agradigun near Balurghat.	Mound	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bangarh	Fort mounds	Do.	Do.
Do.	Rajshahi	Deopara	Ancient tank with embankments	Do.	No. 1248 Mis., dated the 22nd November 1920.
Do.	Bogra	Mahasthan Garh	Mound	Do.	No. 1233 Mis., dated the 22nd November 1920.
Do.	Tippera	Barkamta	Mound to the East of the village	Do.	No. 1298 Mis., dated the 22nd November 1920.
Do.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	Tomb of Alexander-Cosma-de-koros	Do.	No. 1253 Mis., dated the 22nd November 1920.
Assam	Goalpara	Midway between North Salmara and Abhayapuri.	Ram Rajaa's Garh	Do.	No. 6449 E., dated the 18th November 1920.
Do.	Sibsagar	Jaysagar	Devidole	Do.	No. 3356 E., dated the 25th June 1920.
Do.	Do.	Do. (Silakuti mouza).	The Karangghar of the Ahom kings	Do.	No. 6453 E., dated the 18th November 1920.
Do.	Do.	Nazira (Mouza Meteka Bongaon).	Garhgaon palace (or Karangghar)	Do.	Do.
Do.	Sylhet	Jaintiapur	The old enclosure in Jaintiapur Nijpat	Do.	No. 6461 E., dated the 18th November 1920.
Do.	Do.	Badarpur	Old Fort	Do.	Do.
Do.	Darrang	Bhalukpang (Balipara).	Ruins	Do.	No. 6457 Mis., dated the 18th November 1920.
Do.	Do.	Khatargaon (Mouza Gohpur).	Temple and Mandir	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	N. C. Kamdayal village (Mouza Gohpur).	Dhandi temple	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Singri Hill	Ruins	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX E.

List of antiquities added to the Varendra Research Society's Museum at Rajshahi during the year 1920-21.

1. Vishnu—in black chlorite stone. Find place unknown. Presented by Dr. Ashe, Civil Surgeon, Rajshahi.
2. Vishnu—in sand stone. Find place unknown.
3. Vishnu—in black chlorite stone ; from Archa, Rajshahi.
4. Suryya—bust of ; from a tank in Rampur Boalia, Rajshahi.
5. Chandi—in black chlorite stone. Find place unknown.
6. Mahishamardini—eight handed. From Archa, Rajshahi.
7. Stone beam—6½ feet long with the fore-part of a lion carved at one end-projection in black chlorite stone. From Malda town.
8. Cornice—fragment of ; in sand stone. From Archa, Rajshahi.

APPENDIX F.

List of Drawings, plotted and finished during the year 1920-21.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-----|---|---|--|
| 1. | Tamluk (District Midnapore) | . | . | . | Bargabhma temple. |
| 2. | Bogra District | . | . | . | Plan of the environs of Mahasthangarh (tracing). |
| 3. | Vishnupur (District Bankura) | . | . | . | Survey plan of Bishnupur village. |
| 4. | Do. | do. | . | . | Plan of the main gateway (Pathar Darwaza). |
| 5. | Do. | do. | . | . | „ „ small or stone gateway. |
| 6. | Do. | do. | . | . | „ „ Nandalal temple. |
| 7. | Do. | do. | . | . | „ „ Lalji temple. |
| 8. | Do. | do. | . | . | „ „ Sham Roy temple. |
| 9. | Do. | do. | . | . | „ „ Gateway to Radha Shyam temple. |
| 10. | Do. | do. | . | . | „ „ Radha Shyam temple. |
| 11. | Do. | do. | . | . | „ „ Jor mandir (small temple) |
| 12. | Do. | do. | . | . | „ „ „ (North or South temple). |
| 13. | Do. | do. | . | . | „ „ Kalachand temple. |
| 14. | Do. | do. | . | . | „ „ Radhagovinda temple. |
| 15. | Gour, (District Malda) | . | . | . | „ „ Chamkatti mosque to enlarged scale. |

APPENDIX G.

List of Photo-negatives, taken during 1920-21.

Serial No. (new series).	Size.	District.	Locality.	Subject.
1	8½ × 6½	Bankura . . .	Vishnupur . . .	Dalmadul guu, from West.
2	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Jor Bungla temple, from North-East.
3	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Jor mandir (South temple) from South.
4	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Kalachand temple, from South-West.
5	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Front view of Mallesvar temple.
6	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Mallesvar temple from South.
7	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Front view of Natmandir at Madan Mohan temple.
8	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Radha Binod temple, from East.
9	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Rasmancha, from South.
	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Rasmancha, from South-West.
11	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Radha Madhab temple, from South-East.
12	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Main gateway of the Fort, from North-West.
13	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Murali Mohan temple, from South-East.
14	"	Birbhum . . .	Bara . . .	Image of Simhanada Lokesvara at Bazarpara.
15	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Fragmentary images of Vishnu and other goddess.
16	"	Do. . . .	Shibtala . . .	Group of Sculptures at Bara including image of Ushnishavijaya, at Shibtala.
17	"	Do. . . .	Akalipur . . .	Group of Sculptures at Akalipore.
18	"	Do. . . .	Bhadrapur . . .	Image of Bodhisatva Avalokitesvara at Shasthitala.
19	"	Do. . . .	Shitalgram . . .	Image of Vishnu.
20	"	Bogra . . .	Bagmara . . .	Skanda mound, from East.
21	"	Do. . . .	Gokul . . .	Mound called Medh, from East.
22	"	Do. . . .	Mahasthangarh . . .	Tomb of Shah Sultan Mahiswar.
23	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Wall of Mahasthangarh, from East.
24	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	" " from South.
25	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Govinda mound from East.
26	"	Do. . . .	Bhasubihar . . .	Mound, from West.
27	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Mound (another) from West.
28	"	Burdwan . . .	Kalna . . .	Ruined Mosque (No. 19) from East.
29	"	Dacca . . .	Dacca . . .	Greek cenotaph, front view.
30	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Sikh temple, from North-East.
31	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	" " from North-West.
32	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Hussainidalan, from East.
33	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Stairway leading to Khan Muhammad Mirdha's mosque.
34	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Colombo Saheb's tomb in the cemetery.
35	"	Do. . . .	Lalbagh . . .	North East gate of Lalbagh Fort, from South-East.
36	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Portion of wall of Lalbagh Fort.
37	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	South gate of Lalbagh Fort, from North-East.

APPENDIX G—continued.

Serial No. (new series).	Size.	District.	Locality.	Subject.
38	8½ × 6½	Dacca	Lalbagh	South gate of Lalbagh Fort, from North-West.
39	"	Do.	Sonakanda	Portion of the Fort wall, from South-East.
40	"	Do.	Do.	Interior view of gate way from South.
41	"	Do.	Bandar	Mosque of Baba Haji Saleh.
42	"	Do.	Do.	Tomb of Baba Haji Saleh.
43	"	Do.	Do.	Khondkar Mosque, from East.
44	"	Do.	Do.	" " from South-East.
45	"	Do.	Rampal	General view of Baba Adam's mosque, from East.
46	"	Do.	Do.	Details of the interior of Baba Adam's mosque.
47	"	Do.	Sabhar	1st mound at Rajasan, from West.
48	"	Do.	Do.	2nd mound at Rajasan, from North.
49	"	Do.	Do.	3rd mound at Rajasan, from North.
50	"	Do.	Do.	South-East corner of Harish Chandra's mound, from South.
51	"	Do.	Do.	Buruz mound, from South-East.
52	"	Do.	Do.	" " from South.
53	"	Do.	Muazzampur	Ahmed Shah's mosque, from North-East.
54	"	Dinajpur	Mangalbari	Inscribed pillar at Haragauri, from South-East.
55	"	Do.	Do.	Inscribed pillar at Haragauri, from West.
56	"	Do.	Do.	Image of Parvati in the compound of Haragauri temple.
57	"	Do.	Do.	General view of Haragauri temple.
58	"	Do.	Jagaddal	Monastery mound, from South.
59	"	Do.	Do.	North embankment of the tank.
60	"	Do.	Enda	Stone medallion, with seated figure on the bank of the Kalipukur tank.
61	"	Do.	Do.	Do. Reverse showing figure in worshipping attitude.
62	"	Do.	Agradigun	General view of mound, from South-East.
63	"	Do.	Do.	" " " from South-West.
64	"	Do.	Mahisantosh	General view of excavated mosque.
65	"	Do.	Do.	Southern mihrab of excavated mosque.
66	"	Faridpur	Kotalipara	Surya image at Daharpara.
67	"	Do.	Do.	Portion of the East wall of the Fort at Kotalipara.
68	"	Do.	Do.	South-East corner of the Fort at Kotalipara.
69	"	Jessore	Muhammadpur	Rani Bhavani's temple, from North-East.
70	"	Do.	Do.	Dolmancha, from South.
71	"	Do.	Do.	Interior details of the temple of Dasamahabidya.
72	"	Do.	Do.	Lakshminarayan temple, from East.
73	"	Khulna	Iswaripur	Image of Jasoreswari.
74	"	Do.	Do.	Mosque, from East.
75	"	Do.	Do.	Mosque, from West.

APPENDIX G—continued.

Serial No. (new series).	Size.	District.	Locality.	Subject.
76	8½ × 6½	Khulna . . .	Iswaripur . . .	Triangular temple, from South-East.
77	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Hammam Khana.
78	"	Do. . . .	Daulatpur . . .	Jor Bungla temple at Mahesvarpasa.
79	"	Murshidabad . . .	Rangamati . . .	Ruins of Raja Karna's palace.
80	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Rakshasa-danga mound, from East.
81	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	" " " from South-East.
82	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Two broken images found at Rangamati.
83	"	Do. . . .	Khoshbagh . . .	Mosque of Alivardi Khan, from East.
84	"	Do. . . .	Roshanibagh . . .	Mosque of Sujauddin Khan, from East.
85	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Tomb of Sujauddin Khan, from North.
86	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	" " " from East.
87	"	Do. . . .	Katra . . .	Murshid Kuli Khan's South tower.
88	"	Malda . . .	Gour . . .	Chamkatti mosque, from East.
89	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	" " from South-West.
90	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Interior details of Chamkatti mosque.
91	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Details of a mihrab of Darasbari mosque (left side.)
92	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Details of another mihrab of Darasbari mosque.
93	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Panoramic view of Baisgazi wall, from South-East corner.
94	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Baisgazi wall, from East.
95	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Sona masjid or great golden mosque, from South-East.
96	"	Nadia . . .	Chakdaha . . .	Palpara temple from East.
97	"	Rajshahi . . .	Rajshahi . . .	General view of Varendra Research Society's Museum.
98	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Surya from Chapra (District Rajshahi) now in Varendra Research Society's Museum.
99	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Garuda from Malda now in Varendra Research Society's Museum.
100	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Chandi from Mondoil (District Rajshahi) now in Varendra Research Society's Museum.
101	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Six armed Ganesa now in Varendra Research Society's Museum.
102	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Ganga on Makara from Deopara (District Rajshahi) now in Varendra Research Society's Museum.
103	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Statue of Ardhanarishvara in Varendra Research Society's Museum.
104	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Makara head from Deopara (District Rajshahi) in Rajshahi Museum.
105	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Sivalinga and Garuda in Rajshahi Museum.
106	"	Do. . . .	Paharpur . . .	General view of mound from south.
107	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Closer view of mound, from south.
108	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Distant view of mound showing surrounding embankment.
109	"	24-Parganas . . .	Falta . . .	Vishnu image discovered in the river bed.
110	"	Do. . . .	Barrackpur . . .	Semaphore tower at Barrackpore.
111	"	Do. . . .	Paikpara . . .	Ditto Paikpara.
112	"	Do. . . .	Sukchar . . .	Ditto Sukchar.

APPENDIX G—concluded.

Serial No. (new series).	Size.	District.	Locality.	Subject.
			ASSAM.	
113	8½ × 6½	Darrang . . .	Bishvanath . . .	Front view of Bordole temple.
114	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Ruins of old temple of Bishvanath showing thatched hut erected over the linga.
115	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Sukreswara rock, from West.
116	"	Goalpara . . .	Abhaypuri . . .	Ram Raja's garh, from South-East.
117	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Mound at Ram Raja's garh, from South-East.
118	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Lirga at ruined temple, from South.
119	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	General view of ruined Siva temple near Abhaypuri from East.
120	"	Kamrup . . .	Gauhati . . .	Rock-cut image of Vishnu-Janardan.
121	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Rock-cut image of Surya to the right of Vishnu-Janardan group.
122	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Rock-cut image of Ganesh to the right of Surya.
123	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Group of images to the left of Vishnu Janardan.
124	"	Naga Hills . . .	Dimapur . . .	Chessman column, 9th in 3rd row in the first group.
125	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	V-shaped column in second row in the first group.
126	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Buffalo horn column from east in 2nd row in the third group.
127	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Buffalo horn column from East in third row in the third group.
128	"	Nowgong . . .	Silghat . . .	Kamakhya temple from North.
129	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Image of Manasa in the compound of the Koliabar Tea Estate Co.
130	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Ahom cannon in the compound of the Koliabar Tea Estate Co.
131	"	Do. . . .	Jiajuri garden . . .	Carved stone gateway, from South.
132	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. do. West.
133	"	Do. . . .	Laopani . . .	Rock-cut Ganesa image.
134	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Rock-cut image of Basundhari.
135	"	Sibsagar . . .	Sibsagar . . .	Dargadole temple, from South.
136	"	Do. . . .	Jaysagar . . .	Golaghar or magazine, from East.
137	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Ruins of Karanghar palace, from the roof.
138	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Rangnathdole temple from East.
139	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Details of Vishnudole temple, from East.
140	"	Do. . . .	Gourisagar . . .	Sibdole temple, from North-East.
141	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Vishnudole temple, from East.
142	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Front view of Devidole temple.
143	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Devidole temple, from North.
144	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Details of Devidole temple, from East.
145	"	Do. . . .	Nazira . . .	Garhgaon palace.
146	"	Sylhet . . .	Sylhet . . .	Front view of attached mosque of Shah Jalal Darga.
147	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Mosque attached to Darga of Shah Poran near Sylhet.
148	"	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Darga of Shan Poran, gateway showing the tomb inside.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**Archæological Survey of India,
Eastern Circle,**

FOR

1920-21.

PART II.

PART II.

NOTES ON PLACES VISITED.

BENGAL.

BOGRA DISTRICT.

Mahasthangarh.—Seven miles to the north of Bogra is the fort of Mahasthangarh, which reminds one at first sight, of the great fortified city sites of Hindustan (ancient Madhyadesa) e. g. those at Kosam in Allahabad District (ancient Kauśāmbī) and Sahet Mahet in the Gonda and Bahraich Districts (ancient Śrāvastī). Cunningham has described at length the remains he saw at Mahasthan in Vol. XV p. 104-116 of the A. S. Reports. I visited the Darga of Shah Sultan Mahiswar, the Khuda-Ka-Pathar, the Mankali-Ka-Kundi and the palace of Parasuram, which latter was partly excavated by Mr. J. N. Gupta, I.C. S., and some rooms with plastered walls laid bare. Cunningham's identification of the place with the city of Paundra Vardhana has been corroborated by references in the Karatoya Mahatmya, a somewhat late production, but has not been universally accepted by scholars. Systematic excavation of the remains scattered in the neighbourhood can alone test the accuracy or otherwise of the conclusions arrived at by the distinguished archæologist. As a preliminary measure, the fort of Mahasthan has been protected, but after my visit to the place, I have recommended the declaration of several other mounds and the restriction of excavation within what I consider to be the farthest limits of the ancient city.

Mounds at Gokul.—I visited Mahasthan in the company of Babu Prabhas Chandra Sen, pleader, of Bogra, who takes a keen interest in the antiquities of his district. The most interesting ruin, which does not seem to have been noticed by Cunningham, is a mound called the 'Medh' or also 'Behular Basar Mandir' (Behula's bed-chamber) at the village of Gokul about a mile to the west of the main road leading to Mahasthan and about two miles to the south of the latter place. The Medh is an irregular oblong or apsidal mound, about 40' in height measuring about 35' from east to west, and 50' from north to south. The highest point of the mound is towards the east, where the descent is rather sharp, and the edge is circular in shape, while sloping gradually to the west, the top of the mound retains a fairly rectangular shape at its west end. On the northern slope of the mound, are to be seen traces of walls built with bricks of large size (varying from 10" to 15" in length) with other walls at right angles to the same.

The character of the building which existed here must remain a matter of conjecture, until more data is available. The popular name, mentioned above refers to the legend of Chand Saudagar, whose daughter-in-law Behula is supposed to have saved the life of her husband Lakhindar through the favour of the Goddess Manasa.

Another much smaller mound in the neighbourhood is known by the name of Neta Dhobani's Ghat. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south of the Medh within the limits of the village of Ram Shahr is a low extensive mound strewn over with bricks, called Chand Saudagar's Bhita. It is clear that the southern limits of the ancient city must have extended to the present village of Ram Shahr.

Another mound a short distance to the east of the District Board Road near the fifth mile from Bogra, is known as Skander Dhap or the 'mound of Skanda'. It is about 60' square at top, slopes somewhat abruptly on the east, where it is about 30' above the level of the field but descends gradually in terraces on the other sides. In view of the mention of Skanda as one of the limits of Mahasthan in the local Karatoya Mahatmya and the reference to a Skanda temple in the vicinity of the capital of Paundra Vardhan in Kalhana's Rajatarangini it would be particularly interesting to see whether the mound really contains any relics of a temple dedicated to the God Skanda or Karttikeya.

Gobinder Dhap.—Just to the north-east of Mahasthan where the river Karatoya rounds off the foot of the fort, is a mound known as Gobinda's mound. It is about 30' to 35' in height, and covered with bricks and stones.

Superficial excavations conducted by Mr. J. N. Gupta, I.C.S., some years ago exposed a few stone walls, and a flight of stone steps leading to the river. A fragment of a stone *āmalaka* and carved stones are still to be seen in the bed of the river, the remaining stones having been taken away by the villager.

Of the antiquities recovered from Mahasthan a few sculptures have reached the Public Library at Bogra. A fragmentary stone inscription was discovered in 1919-20 in the course of re-excavating a tank known as the Mankhali's Kund, situated just outside the walls of the fort to the east. This record is a *prāśasti* in verse of the Nandi family written in characters of the 11-12th century. It is now preserved in the Rajsahi Museum.

I also paid a visit to the remains at Bihar and Bhasu Bihar described and discussed by Cunningham on pp. 102-4 of Vol. XV A. S. R.

BANKURA DISTRICT.

Vishnupur.—The temples at Vishnupur have been fully described by Dr. Spooner in the Annual Report of this Circle for the year 1910-11 (pp. 25-32). I visited the place in September 1920 to see what measures of conservation were necessary for the preservation of some of the monuments which were reported to be in a state of disrepair. In the case of three of the monuments, *viz.*, the Radha Binod temple, Ras Mancha and Murli Mohan temple, immediate steps were found to be necessary and it is hoped that repairs to these will be carried out during the current year. My recommendations about these and other monuments were submitted to Government in the form of a conservation note, on the basis of which estimates have been prepared by the Public Works Department.

The Ras Mancha is an extensive building with an inner hall, several arcaded galleries or verandahs and a sloping roof supported on masonry pillars. It is the most decayed of all the protected monuments at Vishnupur and the disintegrated condition of its masonry makes it difficult to treat it properly. Careful measures will be taken to strengthen the roof so as to render the surface water-tight, and at the same time not to endanger the pillars by over-weighting them.

The Radha Vinod temple has been described by Dr. Spooner at some length (*vide* p. 28 of A. R. for 1910-11). It had a verandah only on the front *i.e.*, east side, and the carved brick-work on its walls is of a high order and any attempt to preserve the structure is amply justified. The roof of the whole of the verandah and a portion of the central spire has fallen and the debris are lying scattered all over the place. The south-western corner of the exterior wall requires thorough rebuilding. It is expected that this temple will be one of the first to be taken in hand for repairs and the above mentioned and other defects will soon be rectified.

The stone-roof of the south-east corner of the verandah of the laterite temple of Murli Mohan is overhanging rather dangerously. The dismantling and rebuilding of this masonry bit with proper care to ensure against any mistake in placing the stones back in their position, is one of the urgent works which will be carried out during the current year. Repairs to other monuments at Vishnupur are comparatively less urgent and will be taken up as soon as funds are available.

BIRBHUM DISTRICT.

Bara.—The existence of a wealth of iconographic and epigraphical material in the District of Birbhum has been brought to light by a recent Bengali publication entitled the 'Birbhum Bibaran', by Kumar Mahimani-ranjan Chakravarti of the Hetampur Raj family. As I could not find time during the year under report, to visit this District, I sent my draftsman to take impressions of two unpublished inscriptions of the time of Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah and Barbak Shah, which were duly forwarded to the Government Epigraphist for Moslem inscriptions. A few photographs of the sculptures lying at Bara and neighbouring villages were also taken. In particular, I may mention the following Mahayana Buddhist sculptures:—(1) the fine

image of Simhanāda Lokeshvara, in the Bazarpara quarter of the village of Bara, which is worshipped under the mistaken name of Bhuvanesvari, (2) the seated image of Bodhisatva Avalokitesvara, in the Namahkāra mudrā (a rather rare form of the deity) locally known as Vāsudeva at the village of Bhadrapur, (nos. 1 and 2 in Pl. 1) (3) a mutilated image of the Buddhist goddess Ushnisha-vijayā lying in the Sibhala quarter of the village of Bara.

DACCA DISTRICT.

Practically no special repairs have been done to the interesting group of monuments at Dacca, during recent years. It is high time that the monuments already on the lists of this Department and others recently declared protected were taken up for repairs and brought to a structurally sound condition. No trained assistant for the execution of Archæological works has yet been made available in Eastern Bengal and unless this is the case, it would be useless to propose an exhaustive programme.

Lalbagh Fort.—The ruins of this Fort have been described by Mr. Blakiston on pp. 36-37 of the Annual Report for 1910-11. The condition of the few walls and gates that still exist, is as bad as ever; as the Fort is entirely occupied by the armed police, it has been found impossible to prevent them from misusing the buildings. If the boundaries of the monuments maintained by this Department are clearly demarcated and fenced off, it may be possible to maintain them.

Hussaini Dalan.—It was more than once brought to the notice of the Government that this building was possessed of no architectural or archæological interest to justify its preservation by Government. Government have, however, recently informed me that as the contribution for the maintenance of the building was an old legacy of the East India Company, it can not be discontinued.

Dincan Bazar Mosque.—This mosque is situated in the Dacca College compound, and is presumably used for prayers by the inmates of the College, as also outsiders for whom access is provided separately from the main road. Like other old mosques at Dacca, it is built on the top of a hollow platform approached by a flight of steps. The ground-floor is divided into cells, which are kept very dirty and a *kutchā* shed, latrines, etc., have been allowed to be built close to the walls. The mosque proper looks very modern and spick and span, with its white-washed exterior walls and colour-washed domes. All the defects will, it is hoped, be rectified before long and the mosque restored to its original condition.

Khan Muhammad Mirdha's Mosque.—A description of this mosque has been given by Mr. Blakiston on page 32 of the Annual Report for 1913-14. It has since been declared a protected monument, but no agreement has yet been recorded. The monument is much in the same condition as when seen by Mr. Blakiston.

Greek Cenotaph.—The Greek Cenotaph at Ramna is a small square room with a verandah in front. It is kept in a good condition.

Colombo Saheb's Tomb.—An octagonal structure with three graves inside the Station cemetery, but no inscription, is maintained by the Public Works Department as Colombo Saheb's tomb. Petty repairs to the *jaffry* work at the clerestory windows have been pointed out to the Public Works Department. The condition of the monument is fair on the whole.

In connection with the inspection of the newly protected monuments in the District of Dacca, I visited the following places:—

- (1) Bandar and Sonakanda opposite Narayanganj, (2) Muazzampur,
- (3) Rampal, (4) Sabhar.

Tomb and Mosque of Haji Baba Saleh at Bandar.—The tomb of Haji aba Saleh, who lived some 400 years ago in the time of Husain Shah, stands at Bandar opposite Narayanganj. It measures 10' 8" by 7' and was built of bricks faced by ashlar courses of stone masonry. Some of the stone slabs of the uppermost course have been carried away by the people and the rest are lying loose. When the necessary preliminaries have been done, the stones of the top course will be properly reset in mortar.

The mosque of Haji Baba Saleh is to the west of the tomb. It was built of brick mostly laid in mud, except in the wall facing. It has a single dome with three doorways in front (corresponding to which there are three prayer niches in the west wall), one doorway on either side and four minarets at the corners. The present condition of the mosque is very bad. Roots of big trees that had stuck in the masonry are still visible; the villagers have brought down heaps of bricks from the dome in their attempt to clear the exterior, and interior brick-work of the mosque is cracked, salt-laden and moss-covered. The disintegration of the structure is thus a question of time and at my recommendation Government withdrew the notification in respect of this mosque.

Khondkar Mosque.—This mosque (measuring 34' by 33' internally) built by the same Haji, is about half a mile from his tomb. It is bigger in size and in a much better condition than the other mosque. The type of construction is also similar, but the dome in the present instance is supported by eight stone pillars, and the mihrabs are faced with stone. The original mosque was built in 886 A.H. (1482 A.D.) as appears from the inscription fixed in the front wall; but the upper part of the walls and the dome were rebuilt and plastered a few years ago, probably to remedy the damage caused by the great earthquake of 1897. The interior has received a coat of lime-wash and colour-wash. On the whole, the monument is, however, well kept and the custodian seems to be willing to enter into the necessary agreement. The monument has been declared protected and will be shortly taken on to the books of the Public Works Department for maintenance.

Fort at Sonakanda.—The fort at Sonakanda is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Bandar on the other side of a *khal*. It was built by Mir Jumla along with the other forts at Kidderpore, Idrakpur, etc., to resist the onslaughts of the Magh pirates, and is one of the best preserved of the lot. Its strategical importance must no doubt have been due to its situation near the confluence of the rivers Lakhya and Dhallesvari. It is rectangular in shape and measures about 300' by 200'. The main gateway is to the north, while two others on the east were subsequently closed. The wall is about 10' high, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ' thick, and has loopholes for 3' at the top. It has two bastions on the east and a watch-tower on the west overlooking the river. It is overgrown with *pipal* trees in many places, which will have to be rooted out, if the building is to be kept in a fair state of preservation. An agreement with the owners is necessary before any repairs are taken in hand.

Muazzampur.—Muazzampur or Mozampur is on the right bank of the old Brahmaputra river, some 8-9 miles above Nangalbandh, and can be best approached by country boat from Baradi, a Steamer Station on the Meghna service. It must have once been a considerable place and is probably to be identified with the mint town Muazzamabad found on some of the coins of the Bengal Sultans. The only relic of antiquity left at the place is the mosque built in the time of Ahmed Shah who ruled over Bengal in the first quarter of the fifteenth century. The mosque is thus five hundred years old, probably the oldest mosque in the District. It measures 32' by 20' internally and surmounted with six domes in two rows of three each. Octagonal basalt stone pillars support the central domes, and the central mihrab and the door-frames are also in stone, the rest of the building being in brick.

The building was long in disrepair and neglected by the Zamindars and the local Muhammadans. Lately, however, the Mutwalli of the mosque started repairing the building. The domes were strengthened, plastered and almost thoroughly renewed, new brick-work was added in the walls and arches supporting the domes, the corner minarets were rebuilt and the floor was made *pucca* with cement plaster. The repairs could not however be completed, and much work especially in improving the exterior appearance of the mosque still remains to be done. The facing brick-work of the walls has disintegrated and loosened on all sides, the compound is full of debris and jungle, which also grows profusely on the top and bamboo clumps grown outside the compound have obscured the building on the south-east. The mosque is now a protected monument and when the necessary agreement has been entered into, measures will be taken to place the building in a proper state of repairs.

The Tomb of Shah Langar.—In the same compound to the south-east of the mosque is a plain structure with verandahs. The main apartment which enshrines the masonry graves of the saint and his companions should be maintained, the verandah walls which have separated from the main building being left out.

Rampal.—The site of the palace of Ballal Sen known as the Ballal Bari near the village of Rampal, is a quadrangular mound about 3,000 square feet in area, surrounded by a moat 200' wide. A small tank known as the Agni Kund is shown as the place where the prince and his family burnt themselves to death. At a short distance from the place is the Rampal Dighi, a large tank about a mile long and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad which has now been declared a protected monument. Finds of sculptures and other antiquities of about the 11-12th century have very frequently been reported from the neighbourhood, and have in most cases found a final resting place in the Dacca Museum.

The Mosque of Baba Adam.—At the village of Rampal are to be seen the mosque and tomb of Baba Adam, a Muhammadan saint, whom legend describes as a martyr who fell at the hands of Ballal Sen, in his attempt to avenge an act of injustice committed by the Raja against one of his Muhammadan subjects. The mosque has an inscription fixed in the front wall from which its date is known to be 888 A.H., or 1483 A.D., when the reigning Sultan was Fateh Shah. The building is of the same type as the Muazzampur mosque with slightly larger dimensions, i.e., has six domes of which the central ones are supported by stone pillars. There is some beautiful carved brick-work over the mihrabs in the western wall. The pillars betray their Hindu origin by the arrangement of the octagonal and sixteen-sided sections of the shaft. The present condition of the monument is not sound. The three domes in the outer row are ruined and buried in jungle and the brick-work of the wall is covered with moss and decaying. No intervention on the part of Government seem to me necessary for the present.

Sabhar.—The flourishing village of Sabhar is situated on the left bank of the Bansai river near the confluence of that river with the Dhallesvari. It is one of the oldest places in the Dacca District, if we may judge from the antiquities which have been discovered here from time to time. Traditionally the place is connected with a ruler named Harish Chandra. North of the village is shown the site of his palace, a piece of high land with ramparts surrounded by a moat on all sides except the west, which is the river side.

The most interesting discoveries at Sabhar were made at a group of four or five mounds known as the Rajasan or the 'King's seat' situated on the other side of a *khal*, about two miles from Sabhar. Here were found a number of gold coins of the late Gupta type. Here also the Head Master of the local High School, conducted for several years superficial excavations with the help of the boys in his school. In one of the mounds, he uncovered the foundations of a square brick building (each side measuring about 72') divided into cells. In another year, he discovered a large terracotta tablet (19"×12"×3") with 15 impressions of the images of Buddha, which has since been presented to the Dacca Museum. It is a pity that no information about these well-meaning though unscientific attempts at excavation was received by this Department at the time, and the result is that the structures unearthed have been lost without any records of them being left. The mounds are now protected by Government and I have reason to hope that in future such unauthorized operations will not be repeated.

The Buruz Mound is another remarkable mound measuring about 150' in length by 50' in breadth and rising to a height of fifteen to twenty feet. It is covered with thick jungle and it is not possible to ascertain its exact nature, though some have supposed it to be a watch-tower.

DINAJPUR DISTRICT.

Agradigun.—The great mound at Agradigun which is also locally known as Kashipur has now been notified as a protected monument under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. It is about 7 miles to the south-west of Balurghat, headquarters of the Sub-division of the same name, which is itself some

16 miles from Hili Station of E. B. Ry. The mound is almost circular in shape with a flat top, terracing off at the south-west. The upper terrace measures 120' east-west by 84' north to south, while the lower terrace, which exists only on the south and west is about 50' more.

Several smaller mounds and tanks surround the main mound, notably Phakural Dighi to the south, Danrka Dighi to the north-west and Patharghata to the south-east.

Some image of the Buddha and Bodhisattva from this site are now preserved in the Rajshahi Museum. A number of medieval black basalt images representing Brahmanical deities, such as Vishnu, Surya, etc., are lying under the trees in the *hāt* close by. On one slab, I noticed 9 figures representing the divine mothers in this order :—(1) Brāhmī, (2) Vaishṇavī, (3) Raudrī, (4) Indrānī, (5) Māheśvarī, (6) Vārāhi, (7) Kumārī, (8) Chāmundā (characterized by an elephant skin (*goja-charma*) and (9) Manasā or Vishaharī.

On the whole, there is no sufficient indication to be had as yet of the nature of the contents of the mound and it is hoped that before long it may be possible to excavate it.

Enda.—Enda is a village a mile and half from Agraḍigun. At the *gambhira* or village deities' shed at this place I saw a number of interesting sculptures and architectural pieces. A rather fine image of Chandi, a *lingam* and an image of Durga deserve mention. The most interesting piece I found here was a sand-stone medallion about 2' high (excluding pedestal) which was dug from the west bank of the tank known as Kali Pukur. This piece of sculpture is rather unique in so far as it is carved on both the sides of a circular medallion. On one side is carved an image of the dancing Siva one of whose hands holds an *utpala* and the other makes the *gajahasta-mudra* (the way in which the elephant displays its trunk), the foot being in the *tandava* (dancing) attitude. The reverse of the sculptures represents a standing male figure, with the *ushnisha*, clotted hair and with full ornaments, and hands folded in the *namah-kāra mudrā*. Babu Debendra Gati Roy, an energetic member of the Varendra Research Society who accompanied me in my visit, hoped that he would be able to remove this interesting sculpture to the Society's Museum at Rajshahi.

Mahisantosh.—This place is about 3 miles from Balurghat and contains the ruins of a fifteenth century mosque excavated by the Varendra Research Society in December 1917. One of the Mihrabs in the west-wall of the mosque has been removed to the Society's Museum at Rajshahi, and the rest are *in situ*. These show how the remains of the older Hindu temples were despoiled for the construction of the mosque.

Haragauri near Mangalbari.—About 10 miles from the Railway Station of Jaypur Hat and about a mile to the south of Mangalbari Hat is a tank with a Śiva temple perched on the top of a mound on the northern bank and a broken inscribed pillar on the south. The pillar has been long referred to as the 'Badal' pillar through mistake, Badal being the name of a place several miles off where a factory of the East India Company was situated, and a manager of the factory having first made public the discovery of the pillar. The top of the pillar is broken and even the existing portion has several cracks. The base is protected by a masonry platform, encircled by a damaged iron pale fencing provided with a door. I have recommended for the extension of the platform, so as to provide for the fencing on the top of the platform, which is just above the water level during the rains. A bridge is also necessary to connect the pillar with the main land on the Haragauri side.

The Haragauri temple is a ruined structure, probably occupying the site of an older building. A number of images are lying in the compound, of which a *lingam* with one head (Mukhalingam) and a fine black basalt figure of Parvati seated on a lion are worth noticing. A few traces of old habitations are to be seen in the vicinity of the mound and are locally known as the Rajbari.

Jagadal.—This place is about 6 miles to the north-west of Haragauri and contains extensive ruins of several brick-covered mounds, and large tanks. It has been identified with the site of the great monastery of Jagadal (Jagad-

dala mahā-vihāra) which was in a flourishing condition in the early Pala days. The President of the Varendra Research Society, Kumar Sarat Kumar Roy of Dighapatiya, is reported to have partially excavated some of the mounds, especially in the centre and south of the main mound. This latter is locally known as the Rajbari, but is most likely the principal monastery, consisting as it does, of a quadrangular shaped mass with a hollow in the centre probably representing the courtyard, and the ruins of a low brick wall, possibly the compound wall, at a distance of about 50 feet from the edge of the mound. A complete brick picked up from the site, was of a square shape and measured $8\frac{1}{2}" \times 8\frac{1}{2}" \times 2"$, though no doubt there were other oblong bricks of larger dimensions. About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the south of the ruins is a tank of a pretty good size about 700' square, known as Tukamari Dighi, with traces of a brick pavement in the centre of the northern side. The embankments of the tank are rather high and composed for the most part of red Barinda clay of which the soil is composed, though bricks have also been used in the construction.

FARIDPUR DISTRICT.

Kotalipara.—Kotalipara is the name of a Thana in the Gopalganj Sub-division of the Faridpur District. It is known in Bengal as the home of a section of Brahmans known as the Paschatya Vaidika Brahmans, and one of the seats of ancient Sanskrit learning. Finds of antiquities of considerable age and importance have been reported from time to time, but it is during the last few years that the attention of interested scholars has been drawn towards this locality. Four copper plates of the late Gupta period from the Faridpur District (one of which, the Ghugrahati plates, certainly came from Kotalipara and the other three may have also in all probability originated from the same locality) were for some time challenged, as forgeries, but have by this time received almost universal recognition. Last year a few coins of the Imperial Guptas and a fine Buddhist image of Vajratārā obtained from this locality were presented to the Dacca Museum by Mr. Rankin, Commissioner, Dacca Division. At about the same time, Mr. Bhattasali, Curator of Dacca Museum, in course of a long article contributed to the "Dacca Review" on the Ghugrahati plates and connected questions of later Gupta Chronology tried to prove that the Chandra-vamma-kota-kona specified as one of the boundaries of the land granted, was 'a corner of the fort of Chandravarman,' whom he identified with the Chandra of the Mehrauli pillar inscription and Chandravarman of the Susunia Hill inscription; while the fort was identified with the remains of extensive earth-works at Kotalipara.

I visited Kotalipara in December 1920 to examine the ruins of the supposed fort at Kotalipara and to inspect a field named Sona Kanduri in the village of Guakhola which had been declared protected in the gazette. The notification has been subsequently rescinded, as it was expected to serve no useful purpose in protecting a cultivated field, where chance discoveries were made. As for the fort, I must say that we have clear evidence at Kotalipara of the existence of a mud fort, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length by about the same breadth, surrounded by a ditch. The average height at the south-eastern part of the embankment, which I examined is 12" to 15" above the surrounding level, and the breadth is about 75'. The corners where the southern and eastern walls or embankments meet is very marked and locally known as the Par Kona, a name also given to the north-west corner. The 'Paschimpar' or western embankment is the most thickly inhabited part and has consequently been much more disturbed than the others. If it is once admitted that the extant remains point to the existence of extensive mud fortifications enclosing an area of over six square miles, it would not be unreasonable to suppose that it must have been the work of a ruler above the rank of a local potentate. The find of several gold coins of Chandra Gupta II and Skanda Gupta and copper plates of the late Gupta period from more than one place in the neighbourhood proves that an important settlement, probably the most important in the Vanga country or deltaic Bengal existed here from the fourth to sixth centuries of the Christian era. It would not therefore be far from correct to say that the fort must have been originally constructed some time about this period. Its present low height is due to the general subsidence of the soil, which has converted the surrounding low land into a marsh.

I may in passing, refer to the beautifully carved black basalt image of Surya (height 2') kept in the house of a Pandit at Daharpara in Thana Kotlipara, but originally found at Dhamsa in Thana Gaurnadi, District Bakerganj. The workmanship of the sculpture is of a high order, and the treatment of the ornamentation, though somewhat profuse is particularly happy. I understood that steps were being taken to remove the interesting image to the Dacca Museum, which is particularly gratifying to note, in view of the very common experience, one has in inducing villagers to agree to any proposal of removing ancient sculptures from their village. [No. 1 of Pl. II.]

JESSORE DISTRICT.

Muhammadpur.—The remains at this place are associated with Raja Sitar Roy and have been described by Mr. Blakiston on page 27 of the Annual Report of this Circle for 1911-12. The condition of the temple has grown from bad to worse during the last nine years. Some of the temples which were in worship at the time of the last inspection, *e.g.*, the Lakshmi Nārāyan temple and the Daśa Mahā Vidyā temple have been deprived of their images. The Lakshmi Nārāyan temple has now been protected by Government notification under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act and I have recommended that the Daśabhuja or Daśa Mahā Vidyā temple should also be included within the 'protected area', so that the fine brick carvings over the door-way leading to the inner chamber may be preserved. Repairs are necessary to the Lakshmi Nārāyan temple and will be undertaken if the owner agrees to place them in charge of Government for the purpose of maintenance.

KHULNA DISTRICT.

Isvaripur.—The attention of Government being drawn to an article in the 'Empress' on 'Old Jashore' by Mr. P. Leo Faulkner of the Indian Police Service, I was asked to report on the suggestion that the remains at Jashore or Isvaripur should be conserved at Government expense. I visited the place in December 1920, travelling *via* Baraset Basirhat Light Railway to Chingri-ghatta and proceeding further by country boat to Isvaripur, *via* Kaligunj, a distance of about 25 miles.

Isvaripur is situated very advantageously at the junction of the Jamuna and Ichchhamati rivers, which surround it on three sides. It was the capital of Raja Pratāpāditya, a Hindu ruler who was a contemporary of Akbar and Jahangir. The story of the rise and fall of Pratāpāditya is well known throughout Bengal, especially through popular fiction and drama, but the researches of Prof. Jadunath Sarkar have now made it possible to get a reliable and connected account of the downfall of the chieftain. One of the noteworthy characteristics of Pratāpāditya which has been recorded by contemporary Christian Missionaries, was his wonderful spirit of toleration of other religious faiths. The site of what is believed to be the first Christian Church in Bengal is still pointed out on the bank of the river Ichchhamati, and I was told by a local Hindu gentleman that he intends shortly to erect a commemorative tablet at the place. The site of the Raja's citadel is shown in another part of the city, where I saw small brick platforms recently discovered probably used for mounting guns to defend the position.

Of the extant buildings, the temple of Jashoresvari, the tutelary goddess, of Pratāpāditya is maintained in good order by the custodians. The goddess is held in high reverence by the Shakta Hindus and is regularly worshipped. A modern triangular-shaped brick temple at some distance from the Jashoresvari temple is shown as an object of special reverence for the followers of the Tantras. It is a matter of genuine satisfaction that a room in the compound of the Jashoresvari temple has been reserved for the housing and exhibition of small antiquities and curiosities recovered from the ruins of old Jashore, such as carved bricks and tiles, coins and seals, &c., &c. The credit of this is due to the keen interest taken by Babu Srish Chandra Adhikari, one of the inhabitants of the place.

The Hamam Khana or Royal bath (wrongly called the Hafiz Khana) and the Jumma Mosque (also known as the 'Tenga Mosque') have now been de-

clared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. If the owners are willing to enter into the usual agreement, proposals for repair will shortly be made. The condition of both the buildings is very unsound and early steps are necessary to preserve what exists of the old fabric. The Hammam consists of two square apartments, one within the other, with water reservoirs at the end or east wall. Each compartment measures 16'-6" sq. and is roofed by 5 domes supported on 4 brick pillars the central dome being much larger than the others. The outer apartment has now lost its south-west corner and the central and northern domes are in a damaged condition. The north wall of the building has several cracks. All these defects will have to be remedied before long, if the building is to be saved from decay.

The mosque which is reputed to have been built by Pratāpāditya for the use of the Muhammadan soldiers in his army, must have been once an imposing edifice. It has five apartments, the central one of which is slightly larger than the others and measures 20'-10" by 20'-8". The walls are 6'-6" thick and rise to a height of not less than 20' up to the spring of the dome. Two of the central domes have been lately repaired by the local Muhammadan community, but even in these, water penetrates to the interior. The masonry of the remaining domes is more or less cracked and disintegrated; the southernmost dome in particular is a mere shell. Debris have accumulated and jungle grown all around the courtyard and over the roof, so as to envelop this building all over. A large estimate will be necessary if the mosque is to be restored to a condition worthy of its historical associations.

Mahesvarpasa.—This place is about two miles from Daulatpur, and contains a brick temple of the Jor Bangla type with some carved brick-work, built some 150 years ago by a Brahmin named Gopinath, as is recorded in the brick inscriptions over the temple. As it is under worship and in the charge of the direct descendant of the original founder, no Government subvention seems to me necessary.

MALDA DISTRICT.

Gaur and Pandua.—The larger monuments at Gaur and Panduah, *viz.*, the Great Golden Mosque, Dakhil Darwaza, Firoz Minar, Lattan Masjid, Tantipara Mosque, Qadam Rasul and tomb of Fateh Khan, and Small Golden Mosque at Gaur, and the Adina Mosque, Eklakhi Mausoleum, and Qutbshahi Masjid at Panduah have now been looked after for such a long time that practically no structural repairs are needed. Others again, like the Chika Mosque, and Gunmant Mosque the Lukachuri Gateway and the Kotwali Darwaza at Gour and the Jami Mosque and Nimasarai tower at old Malda, have been lately put in a fair state of repair. The remaining monuments of secondary importance must now receive their share of attention. Such for instance are the Darasbari and Chamkatti Mosques, the Gumpti gateway and the Baisgazi wall—monuments that are interesting in their own way and worth serious attention. The first three are being taken in hand for special repairs during the current year, though preliminary measures, such as jungle clearance have been done in previous years. The great Baisgazi wall of the inner citadel at Gaur will be preserved by clearing jungle and cutting trees from the top year after year in small patches. My suggestions have been embodied in a conservation note, which will be submitted to Government in due course.

MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT.

Rangamati.—A few years ago, Professor Beveridge wrote to Sir John Marshall, suggesting that the mound on the bank of the Bhagirathi at Rangamati which the Professor had identified with the Karna Suvarna of Hieun Tsang, should be excavated. I therefore took the opportunity of visiting Rangamati when I was stopping at Berhampur. The place is now easily accessible by Railway, being only about a mile and half from Chiroti Station on the B.B. loop of the E. I. Ry. The highest mound known as the Rakshasa-danga or Devil's mound is situated in the quarter known as Pratapur in the village of Chandpara. It is about 40 feet in height and about 200 feet in diameter. The north-east corner of the mound has been levelled and enclosed to form an *idgah* by the local Mahamedars. The eastern face of the mound is thickly covered with jungle and a banyan tree has spread its branches far and wide.

A few sculptural fragments were found under a pipal tree close to the village of Rangamati Chandpara. One of the fragments is a buff sand-stone image representing a male figure with an ornamental head dress, holding a fruit in his hand, probably of the late Gupta period ; another is a black basalt image containing the left half of a standing male image holding a lotus.

Another place within the limits of the village of Jadupur to the north-east of the Devil's mound is locally known as the Rajbari or Raja Karna's palace. The presence of bricks scattered over the face of the rather low mounds is a sure sign of the antiquity of this place. Two gold coins of Vishnugupta and Jayagupta of the later Guptas were recovered years ago from one of these mounds. We have every reason to suppose that the ancient city at this site was in existence at the time of Hieun Tsang's visit to Bengal. Whether the capital of the Karna Suvarna country was at this place, as supposed by Professor Beveridge is however a matter of doubt, and I think it may be possible to clear the doubt, if we were to examine the nature of the two mounds at Rangamati by systematic excavation, as suggested by Mr. Beveridge. As a preliminary step, the Government of Bengal have declared them protected monuments under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, by notification in the gazette.

Murshidabad.—I visited most of the monuments at and near Murshidabad which are maintained by the Public Works Department, and found them in fairly good order, except the tomb and mosque of Murshid Kuli Khan at Katra and the Diwankhana of Mirjafar at Jaffarganj. My suggestions about the maintenance and repair of the monuments have been embodied in a Conservation Note.

The cloisters of the mosque of Murshid Kuli Khan are in a very dilapidated condition, and the compound is full of jungle and debris. The repairs recommended by Mr. Blakiston so far back as in 1913 have been pending for want of funds. It is expected that the work will be completed during the current year, with the funds provided by the Government of India.

The Diwankhana of Mirjafar is a building of historical interest, inasmuch as it was the scene of negotiations, which sealed the fate of the ill-fated Nawab Siraj-ud-dowla. The western aisle of this building is in a bad condition, the wall has bulged in the centre and the beams have decayed. The question of the necessity of thorough overhauling of this portion has been referred to the Public Works Department for opinion ; if necessary, steps will be taken at an early date to restore the monument to a sound condition.

RAJSHAHI DISTRICT.

Deopara.—This place is famous for its fine tank (now mostly silted) up off the Sena period, built by king Vijayasena, whose inscription found here more than forty years ago, and now preserved in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, is one of the great landmarks of the history of North Bengal (*vide* Ep. Ind., Vol. I, p. 305 ff.). The tank with its embankments has been declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. During the cold weather of 1918-19 a portion of the tank, mainly at the north and east borders of the tank, was re-excavated by the Varendra Research Society with the help of the District Board, who contributed half the funds (*vide* page 7 of Annual Report for 1918-19). A large number of interesting sculptures were brought to light and removed to the Society's Museum at Rajshahi. The place of honour among the new finds must be given to the magnificent image of the Goddess Ganges standing on the back of a Makara. This and a large number of other images were found on the east side of the tank, close to a *pucca* plinth, with a brick-built ghat, which was disclosed in course of excavations. These discoveries, coupled with the existence in a neighbouring elevated field of two huge granite stones more than 10' in length, which must have served as the lintel and door-jamb respectively of the gateway of a temple, point to the indication that the original temple of Pradyumnesvara was situated on the east bank of the tank. The north and east seem to be the only directions in which the habitations contemporary with the digging of the tank were extended. To a considerable distance in the north, are to be seen low brick-strewn mounds, broken here

and there by the plough. The complete re-excavation of the tank and the examination of the mounds is likely to yield more material, which may throw important light on the history of the Sena period.

Paharpur.—The most conspicuous ruin in the Barindra country is the lofty mound at Paharpur, three miles from the Railway Station at Jamalganj on the Santabar-Parbatipur section. The central mound still rises to a height of 75' above the level of the surrounding fields, and being the nearest approach to a natural hill in these parts is known as the 'Pahar' or 'hill', and gives its name to the neighbouring village of Paharpur. It has been described by Cunningham on pp. 117-120 of Vol. XV, A.S.R. The mound stands in the middle of a huge enclosure, formed by broad jungle-covered embankments 10' to 15' in height. In the centre of the northern side of the enclosure and in the southern side near its western end are projections which stand out from the fairly regular alignment of the sides of the embankment. These latter are in all probability the ruins of the monastic buildings surrounding the Stupa. The Buddhist character of the remains has been confirmed by the discovery of an inscribed pillar of about the 11th century A.D., now preserved in the Varendra Research Society's Museum at Rajshahi, which shows that the pillar was caused to be made by one Dasabalagarbha 'for the gratification of the three jewels'.

The mound together with the adjoining ruins is now a protected monument, but notices have not yet been fixed up, warning the public about the consequences of damage done. In my visit, I noticed that in places somebody had dug for bricks, and I warned the headmen of the adjacent villages to keep a strict watch so that such vandalism should not recur in future.

Rajshahi.—The magnificent collection of the Varendra Research Society is now systematically arranged in their new building, which was opened in 1919 by His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay. (As specimens, *vide* No. 2 of Pl. II and Nos. 1 and 2 of Pl. III.) Any visitor will be struck with the splendid work done by the Society in the course of a few years. It is gratifying to learn that the Founder-President of the Society, Kumar Sarat Kumar Roy of Dighapatia, intends to promote further exploration of the remains of antiquity in the Varendra country by financing a scheme of excavation, the details of which are being settled in consultation with the Director General of Archæology and the Calcutta University.

ASSAM.

DARBANG DISTRICT.

Tezpur.—The existence of a number of sculptures and architectural pieces that are lying all over the town of Tezpur and the scheme whereby they will be collected and arranged in the Municipal Park have been referred to in the Annual Report for 1913-14, page 30. It is hoped that the project will materialize before long, as funds will be supplied this year by the Government of India for the purpose.

The Bamuni Hill at Tezpur has the remains of a large stone temple, so much overgrown with grass and jungle that it is difficult to walk over the ruins and have an idea of the place. A special estimate for the clearance of jungle and overhauling and arranging the stones has been called for and it is expected that the work will be commenced during the next cold weather.

Blasting operations carried on by the Assam Saw Mills have separated the Bamuni Hill from the neighbouring hill, which must also have been crowned by a temple, judging from the large number of mason-worked and carved stones still lying at the place. A number of fine capitals, pillars, etc., belonging to this temple were removed to the Manager's bungalow, which was burnt down a few days before my visit. It is a pity that some of the most beautiful specimens of the ancient sculptor's art in Assam (which are not very abundant in that province), were thus destroyed. I have asked the Manager to present the stones that have escaped destruction, so that they may be added to the proposed Municipal Park collection.

The rock inscription of Harjjara at Dhenukhana hill near Tezpur is in fair condition. Before the letters become totally obliterated by constant exposure,

it would be advisable to have a plaster cast made of the inscription and preserve it in the rooms of the Kamrup Anusandhan Samiti, where a mounted inked impression is now already exhibited.

On the bank of the river close to the inscribed rock are two ruined Siva temples, locally known as the Tungesvara and Gopesvara. The number of stone lintels, door-jambs, pillars, lying at both the temples prove that an older structure, probably contemporary with the date of the inscription was in existence at the place.

Bishwanath.—I visited Bishwanath (*vulgo* Bishnath) to inspect the special works in progress at the Bordole temple, described by Mr. Blakiston on page 63 of the Annual Report for 1914-15. The restoration of the plaster on the dome was not done in accordance with the old design and the whole exterior surface was being white-washed, though no provision for the same existed in the estimate. I gave detailed instructions on the spot as to the execution of the work and a supplementary estimate for the completion of the work in conformity with the suggestions made has now been sanctioned.

The name of the place is derived from the ancient shrine of Siva, in the rocky bed of the stream, which here joins the Brahmaputra. The *lingam* here is held in great sanctity by the people. The stones of the temple that once stood over the shrine are scattered about, and a thatched shed with masonry walls, in which old stones have been used up to a height of 2', is all that now exists. In the rains the place is under water, and Bishwanath is then worshipped in the Sivanath temple in the village.

On the other side of the stream is the rock with some shallow carvings and inscriptions known as Sukresvar (or Chakresvar) which was declared protected in 1916. The locality is known as Uma tumuni, or the hillock of Uma, the consort of Siva, a temple dedicated to whom is found close by.

GOALPARA DISTRICT.

Dhubri : Stone Ghat.—I visited Dhubri in order to advise the Assam Administration as to the advisability of protecting the Stone Ghat and Panch Pir Mound, which were represented to them as ancient monuments. It is the headquarters of the Goalpara District and is situated on the right bank of the Brahmaputra, just at the point where the mighty river changes its westward course and sweeps to the south on its way to meet the Ganges at Goalundo. The place, by reason of its commanding position must have been an early settlement. Tradition connects it with Neta Dhobin, of the famous Manasa legend, from whom, popular etymology derives the name of the place. The remains of a stone ghat at the confluence of the Gadadhar with the Brahmaputra are believed to mark the spot where the virtuous washer-woman used to wash her clothes; but, as is usual with the incidents in the lives of the heroes of popular folk-lore or mythology, various places claim the honour of association with them. In Bengal, places so far apart as Tamluk or Tamralipti in the Midnapur District, Mahasthan in the Bogra District, and Dhubri in Goalpara, boast of a Neta Dhobin's ghat. A few steps of roughly squared stone belonging to the original ghat are still to be seen in the bed of the river, others have been washed away by the erosive action of the river and a number of carved stones are lying scattered on the dry bed among the huge boulders that stand out from the river at this point.

Panch Pir Mound.—A low mound apparently of alluvial formation on the bank of the river just above the stone ghat, with no surface indications of antiquity is shown as the Panch Pir Mound. A recent shrine with bamboo lattice work and corrugated iron roof marks the spot hallowed by the presence of the Panch Pirs, or five Muhamadan saints (name Shah Akbar, Shah Bagmar, Shah Saran, Shah Sufi and Shah Kamal), who are believed to have accompanied the Mughal Army under Mir Jumla in his campaign of 1661 A. D.

Sikh Temple.—Dhubri is the easternmost holy place of the Sikhs, who believe that the founder of their faith, Guru Nanak, honoured it with a visit. Guru Tegh Bahadur, a contemporary of Aurangzeb, visited the place at the time of the Moghal occupation and the construction of the artificial hillock near the Sikh temple, the highest point in Dhubri, is ascribed to him. The fragment

of door-jamb, with the figure of the Ganges, and another small figure of an attendant, now preserved in a thatched shed close to the Sikh temple, are the only sculptural relics at Dhubri.

Abhayapuri.—I was asked by the Assam Government to examine the ruins known as Ram Raja's Garh about a mile off from Abhayapuri, and advise about their preservation. Remains of antiquity are extremely scarce in this part of the country and I welcomed an opportunity to visit the place, which is some 13 miles from Bongaigong, the nearest Railway Station on the E. B. Ry. It was, however, somewhat of a disappointment to see that the so-called Garh was but a huge earthen embankment round an oblong tank, which still retains water. The tank stretches from the North-west to the South-west, and is about 300 yards in length by 150 yards in breadth. The Garh is about 15' in height and 20' in breadth with an extension on the south-east. There is no sign of a *pucca* or brick-built *ghat* on any side. I was told that a few salwood stakes and rusted pieces of old arms were recovered a few years ago, from the tank. As the antiquity of the Garh is doubtful, I am recommending that the notification declaring it protected be withdrawn. A little distance to the south-east of the tank is a low brick-strewn mound with a shed for the *grāma-devatas* or village deities on the top of it. About half a mile to the north-east of the Garh I found the ruins of a Siva temple now forming a conspicuous mound, in the midst of the plain fields. The temple must have been of oblong shape facing west, with the shrine and a Jagmohan, altogether about 50' in length by about 30' in breadth. The walls and the floor of the shrine were built with bricks of the size $10'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2''$. The shrine was approached by a stone doorway, of which the lintels and door-jambes are lying about. The enshrined *lingam* is still *in situ*, and of considerable size (height 1'-4'', diameter of Arghya 4'-4''). It is made of whitish sandstone, circular in section with an octagonal bottom, which fits in a mortice hole cut in the Arghya stone. On the cylinder of the *linga* is incised a vertical section of the *linga* itself.

On the whole, it seems that this part of the District is not altogether devoid of remains of old habitations, but in the absence of local traditions or historical records, it is not possible to assign the period to which they belonged.

KAMRUP DISTRICT.

Gauhati.—The antiquities at Gauhati have been more than once described in these reports. [*Vide* Annual reports for 1912-13, p. 41; 1917-18, p. 49-51.]

Rockcut images.—The rock-cut sculptures on the cliff of the Brahmaputra behind the Sukresvar temple near the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow, deserve to be known better. The central figures in the group is a colossal Vishnu image (height 6' 5'') from which no doubt the name Vishnu Janardan is given to the group, though the disposition of the attributes in the hands indicates that the Narayana form of the image was intended. It is noteworthy that the God is represented here seated with crossed legs in Vajra-paryanka mudra, in contrast with the usual standing Vishnu images. The images of Surya and Ganesa to the right and the worn-out figures of Siva in the ascetic form and ten handed Durga to the left form a *panch-āyatana* (or group of five principal deities) with the presiding central image of Vishnu. A number of pillar bases, pediments and decorative fragments are lying at the foot of the rock. Steps have been taken to declare the sculptures protected under the Act and provide for the maintenance by agreement with the owner. [*Vide* Nos. 1 and 2 in Pl. IV.]

The sculptures carved on the rocks at the Urbasi Island also show that the worshippers there followed all the principal Hindu Gods, as we find representations there of Surya, Ganesa, Siva and Devi (with scorpion as emblem) in addition to those of Vishnu and his ten incarnations.

The Kamarūpa Anusandhan Samiti, the local research society, is trying to collect in their rooms all sculptures lying in the neighbourhood of Gauhati. Fresh discoveries are reported frequently from the modern city, especially the eastern quarters. In Ujan Bazar I saw an interesting image of four-handed Siva holding a *damaru*, trident, mace or *gada*, and rosary by his hands and flanked

by female attendants. A sculpture preserved in a house on Bhuvan Road represents Parvati with a sword in her right hand and mirror in her left.

I may here take the opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Government of Assam the necessity of establishing a provincial Museum of Archæology and Ethnography at Gauhati, the nucleus of which already exists in the Kamrup Anusandhan Samiti's collection. Every major province in India has now several other Museums, in addition to a provincial institution. It is a pity that the province of Assam should not yet boast of a single Museum, though the material to form such a Museum is in no way insufficient.

Nowgong District.

Silghat.—This place is the terminus of the recently opened Chaparmukh Silghat branch of the A. B. Ry., and is also a Steamer Station on the line plying on the Brahmaputra. The presence of rocky hills steadying the volume of the mighty river must have marked out this site at an early date as of special importance from the commercial and strategical point of view. In Ahom times, it was the eastern frontier of the province administered by the Bar Phukan or Viceroy whose seat was at Gauhati. In the first Muhammadan war, a naval engagement in 1533 near Duimunisila at Silghat resulted in a victory for the Ahoms (Gait : History of Assam, p. 91). Silghat or Koliabar (of which it forms part) played an important part in the Mughal invasion led by Mirjumla. The remains of the mud fortifications with bastions at every 200 feet which are to be seen in the station yard date back from this period. A cannon preserved in the compound of the Koliabar Tea Estate records that King Chakradhvaja obtained the weapon from the Muhammadans, having defeated them in battle in Saka 1589 (1667-8 A. D.) (Gait : History of Assam, p. 147). A number of carved stones lying in the same compound and an image of Manasā, placed against the cannon mentioned above, prove the existence of temples of the Pre-Ahom period in the neighbourhood.

The most well known temple in the locality is, however, the temple of the Goddess Kāmākhyā on the top of a hill just to the south-east of the road leading to the steamer ghat. From the inscribed tablet preserved in the Nat Mandir of the temple, we know that the temple was built by Gadādhara, the Bar Phukan or Ahom Viceroy in the Saka year 1667 (1745-6 A. D.) in the reign of Svargadeva Pramatha Sinha. The temple is of the usual type of brick-built temples in Assam; the sanctum floor stands at a much lower level than the ante-chamber, the basement of the shrine is polygonal in plan with an octagonal inner face, and surmounted by a ribbed barrel-vaulted Sikhara, recently plastered and showing a dull cement colour. The original roof of the ante-chamber having fallen, a corrugated iron roof has been substituted. The Nat Mandir is, as in most Assamese temples a modern *Kutchā* addition, beyond which is the porch where animals are sacrificed. A ruined compound wall can be traced along the edge of the plateau. Stones are found in numbers over the site and were probably used in an older structure. As the temple is in worship and is fairly well looked after, no Government action seems to me necessary for the present.

Another hill close to the Kamakhya hill, known as the Mānukātā Tumuni or the hill of human sacrifices, is reputed to be the site of an old temple of the Goddess, in whose honour human beings were sacrificed.

Duimuni Sila or the "rocks of two sages" are two natural boulders in the sandy bed of the river at Silghat. They must have been useful for guarding the river passage, and the grooves on the top of one of the boulders indicate that an octagonal stone pavilion clamped with iron must have once rested on the stone.

Jiajuri.—The Assam Administration requested this office in 1915 to advise them if any steps were necessary to preserve the carved gateway and other stones in the compound of the Manager of the Jiajuri Tea Estate. It was however not found possible for any officer of this Department to visit the locality hitherto rather inaccessible. I visited it in February 1921 from the Puranigudam Station of the newly opened C. S. Ry., whence the Jiajuri garden is some 6 miles off.

The remains at Jiajuri or rather Chapanalla (the neighbouring village which seems to have some claims to antiquity), consist of two tanks (one of which is almost entirely faced with stone), the site of a ruined stone temple, and a low earthen embankment running from the Mikir hills on the east, over a distance of several miles to the west. The stone tank extends from the north to south, in the form in which all old Hindu tanks were built. It is about 300 yds. in length, and about 120 yds. in breadth, with the above-mentioned embankment running just north of it. The site of the temple is a little to the south-east of the tank and it was most probably from here that the carved stones and gate-way were removed to the Manager's bungalow. A number of stones are still lying *in situ*, of which I may mention a door-sill, with the auspicious jar (*mangala-kalasa*) on it.

The carved gateway preserved at the bungalow is probably pieced together as the jambs and the lintel do not exactly fit together. The lintel represents the God Ganeśa seated, while the figures on the door jambs are arches with *kiritas* or crowns on their heads; the temple to which these pieces belonged, may have been dedicated to Siva or Surya.

Chapanalla is said to derive its name from Champavati, the name of a water-fall some three miles distant from the village. It is likely that more remains of antiquities will be brought to light in this region if systematically examined. The Kamrupa Anusandhan Samiti can very well direct its energies to the exploration of unknown tracts in the remote hills and jungles of the Assam Valley particularly in the little known districts of Nowgong and Darrang.

Vasundhari.—No. 156 in the list of Archæological remains in the province of Assam is given as the altar of Basundhari in the Sahari Mouza. The hillock on which it is carved is about three miles to the south-east of Chaparmukh junction. There are three Hindu images, two of Ganesa and one of the Goddess all carved out of the rock in niches. The image of the Goddess is only 1'2" in height and is thickly bedaubed with vermillion, which obscures the features. She has four hands, one of which is perhaps in the *Varada* or gift-bestowing attitude and another holds a lotus, while the other two hands hold uncertain objects. The earlobes are long and probably held ornaments. The Goddess stands on what looks like a squatting male figure with folded hands and stretched legs. It is not clear why the image has been called Vasundhari.

The two figures of Ganesa are carved at some distance from the Goddess in different directions. The figure to the north carved in a shallow niche is rather interesting. Over the top is a Kirtimukha with the pearl necklace issuing out of its mouth. The head of the God is adorned with a matted hair-dress (*Jatā-jūta*), he has placed lotus buds on his ears as ornaments, and holds in his hands a blue lotus (*utpala*), axe (*parasu*), rosary (*akshmalā*) and eatables, swallowing the last with his trunk. The mouse, his Vahana is depicted below the foot.

The sculptures undoubtedly refer themselves to the medieval or pre-Ahom period. I do not think any action on the part of Government is necessary.

Jorapukur.—The southern part of the District of Nowgong is still an uncultivated waste not having fully recovered from the effects of the devastation caused by the Burmese when evacuating the province in 1826. A large area some 4 miles away from the Hojai and Lanka stations of the A. B. Ry., is being reclaimed from jungle and opened out for cultivation by the Assam Indigo Ltd., in course of which many signs of former habitations are being discovered. Two tanks, side by side almost square in shape, each side measuring about 100 yds. were the first to be discovered and cleared out and have given the name to the locality. The find of a stone inscription from the neighbourhood has been described elsewhere. Three or four more tanks and an old embanked road leading due west to Hojai have also been discovered, proving the existence here of a flourishing colony in times by-gone.

SIBSAGAR DISTRICT.

Detailed notes about the conservation of the temples at Sibsagar, Jaysagar and Gaurisagar, as also to the Rungghar and Karangghar palaces at Garhgaon and Rungpur have been prepared and will be submitted in due course. The

Gola Ghar or Magazine near the Karangghar has been proposed for notification as a protected monument after which it will be put in a proper state of repair.

SYLHET DISTRICT.

Badarpur.—The fort at Badarpur, on the bank of the Barak river, is a modern building of only historical interest. From an inscription in Bengali, preserved at the front wall, it has been ascertained that the building was erected in 1207 B. S. (1800 A. D.) as a magazine under the orders of Mr. John Inglis. It has lost its roof and the walls have big cracks. Only jungle clearance, and the water-proofing of the wall tops is necessary.

Sylhet.—The Dargah of Shah Jalal is held in very high reverence by the Muhammadan Community, and its income must be very large. The buildings appear to have undergone repairs and additions several times, and schemes for the thorough restoration of ruined buildings and construction of new ones for the convenience and comfort for the ever-increasing number of pilgrims are time and again mooted by the custodians. It is very unlikely that in these circumstances any agreement about the preservation of the monument in conformity with the views of this Department will be arrived at between the custodians and the Government. I have therefore recommended that if Government do not see any objection, the declaration of protection in respect of the monument may be withdrawn, and the funds from the Archæological budget may not be spent in future on its maintenance.

The Dargah of Shah Poran situated on the top of a *tila* or natural mound some 4 miles to the east of the town of Sylhet, is another monument, about the preservation of which the Government of Assam asked for the advice of this Department. The tomb enclosure and attached mosque have been thoroughly repaired after the earthquake of 1897 by a Muhammadan lady of Sunamganj. There is no archæological interest now left in the buildings, and the present condition of the monuments does not require anything more than petty repairs, which the local public worshipping at the mosque may very well do. At my suggestion, the notification of protection in regard to these monuments was rescinded by the Government of Assam.

K. N. DIKSHIT.



IMAGE OF MANJUSRI, AT BARA DT. BIRBHUM.

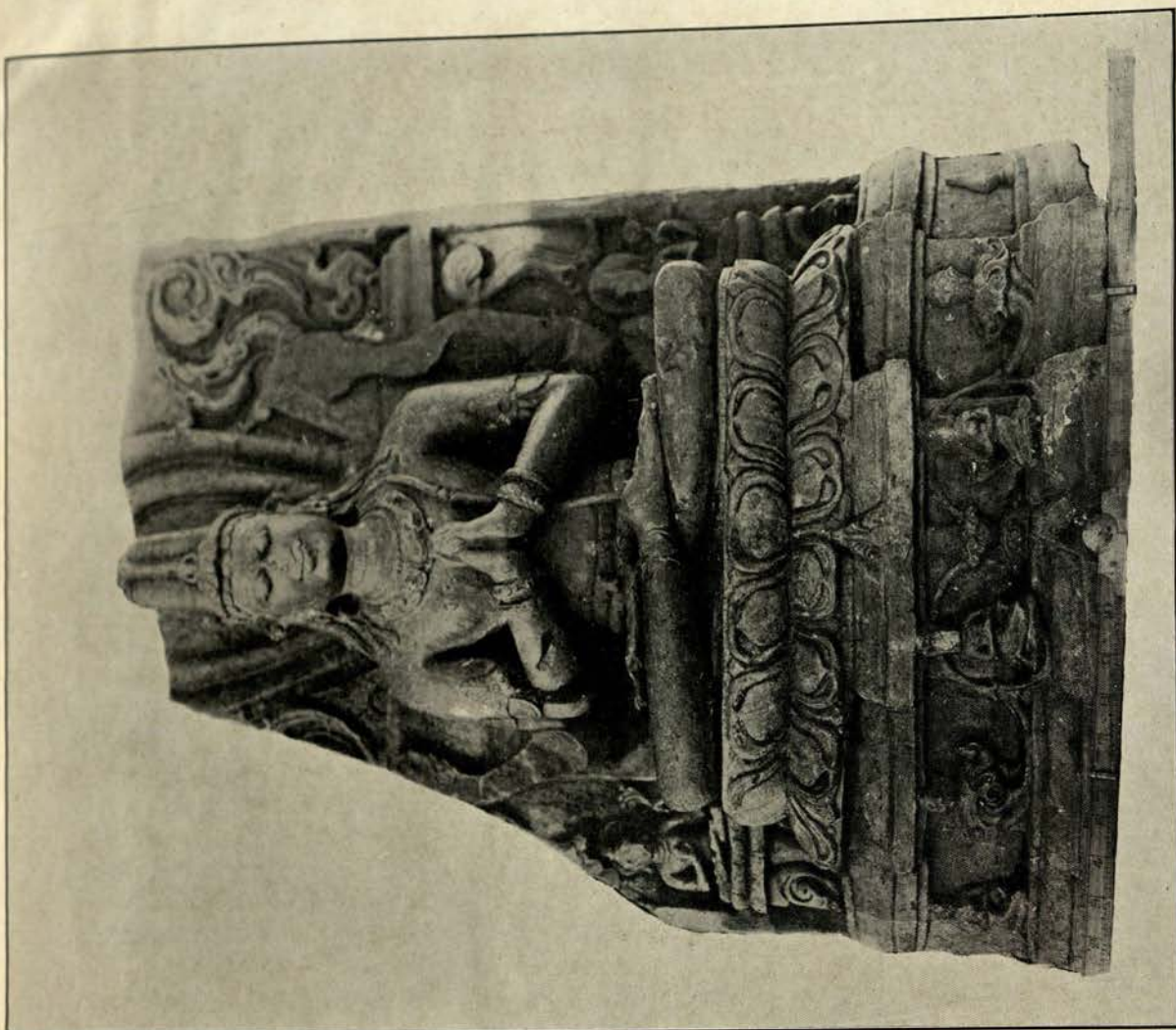


IMAGE OF BODHISATVA AVALOKITESVARA, AT BHADRAPUR, DT. BIRBHUM.

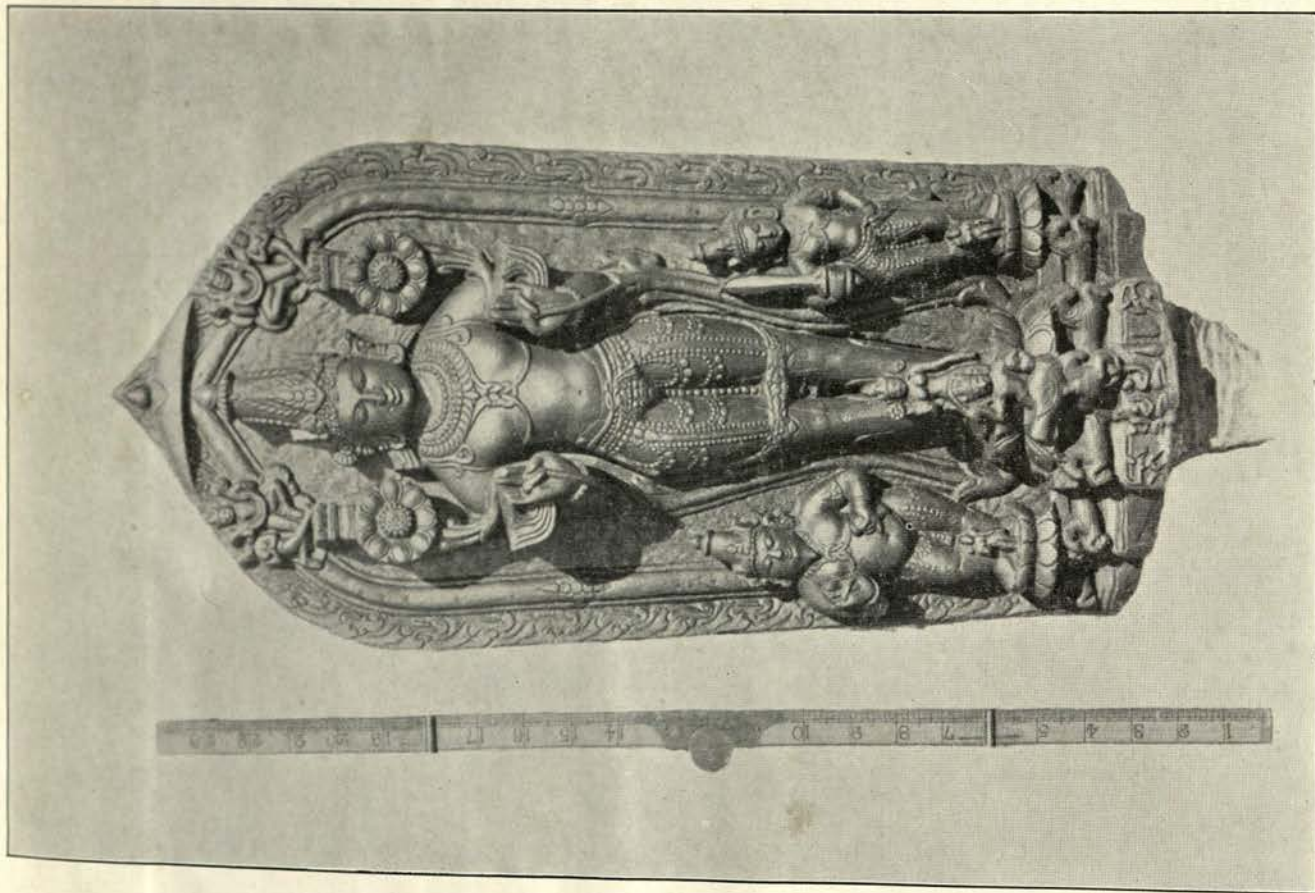


IMAGE OF SURYA, AT KOTALIPARA, DT. FARIDPUR.

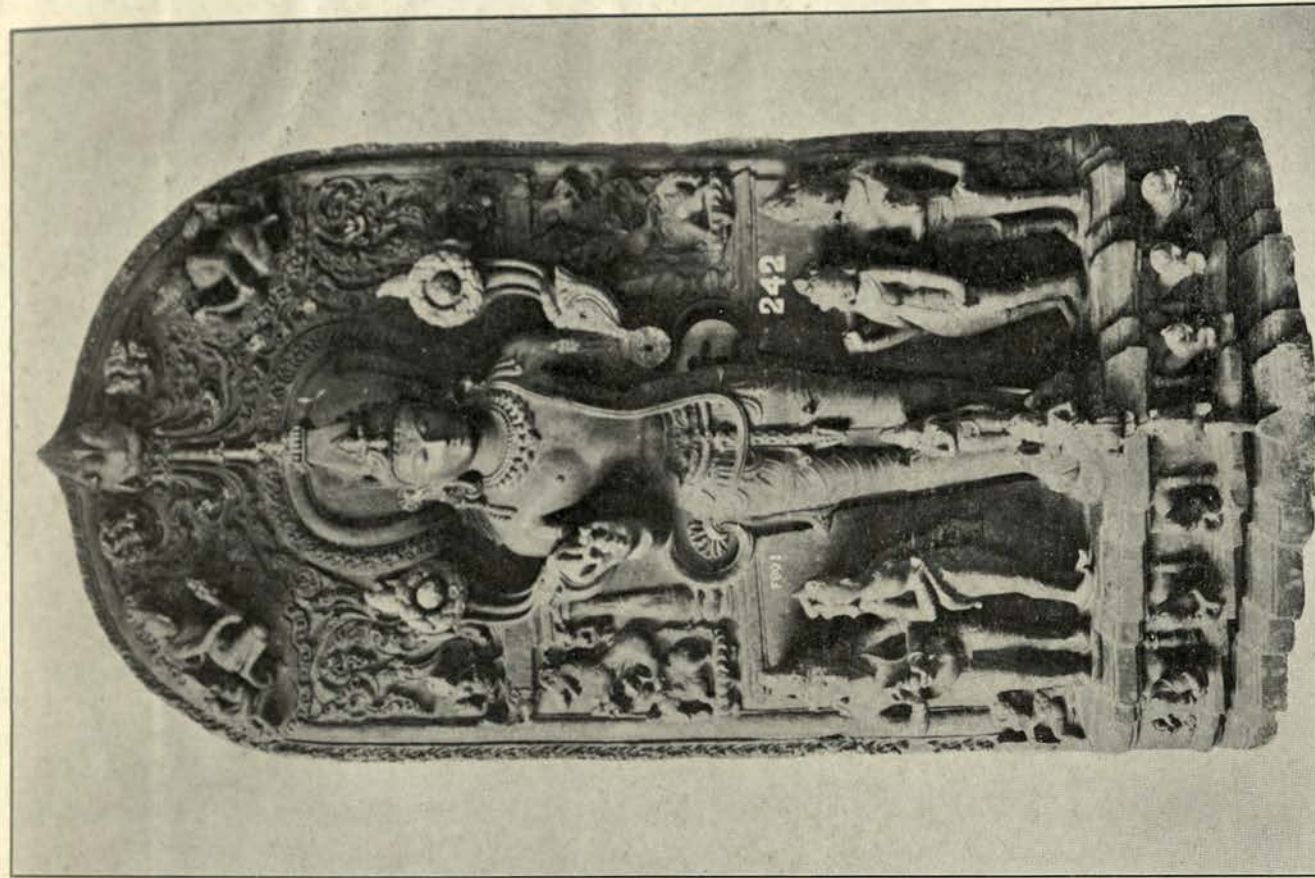


IMAGE OF SURYA FROM CHAPRA, (DT. RAJSHAHI) NOW IN
V.R. SOCIETY'S MUSEUM.

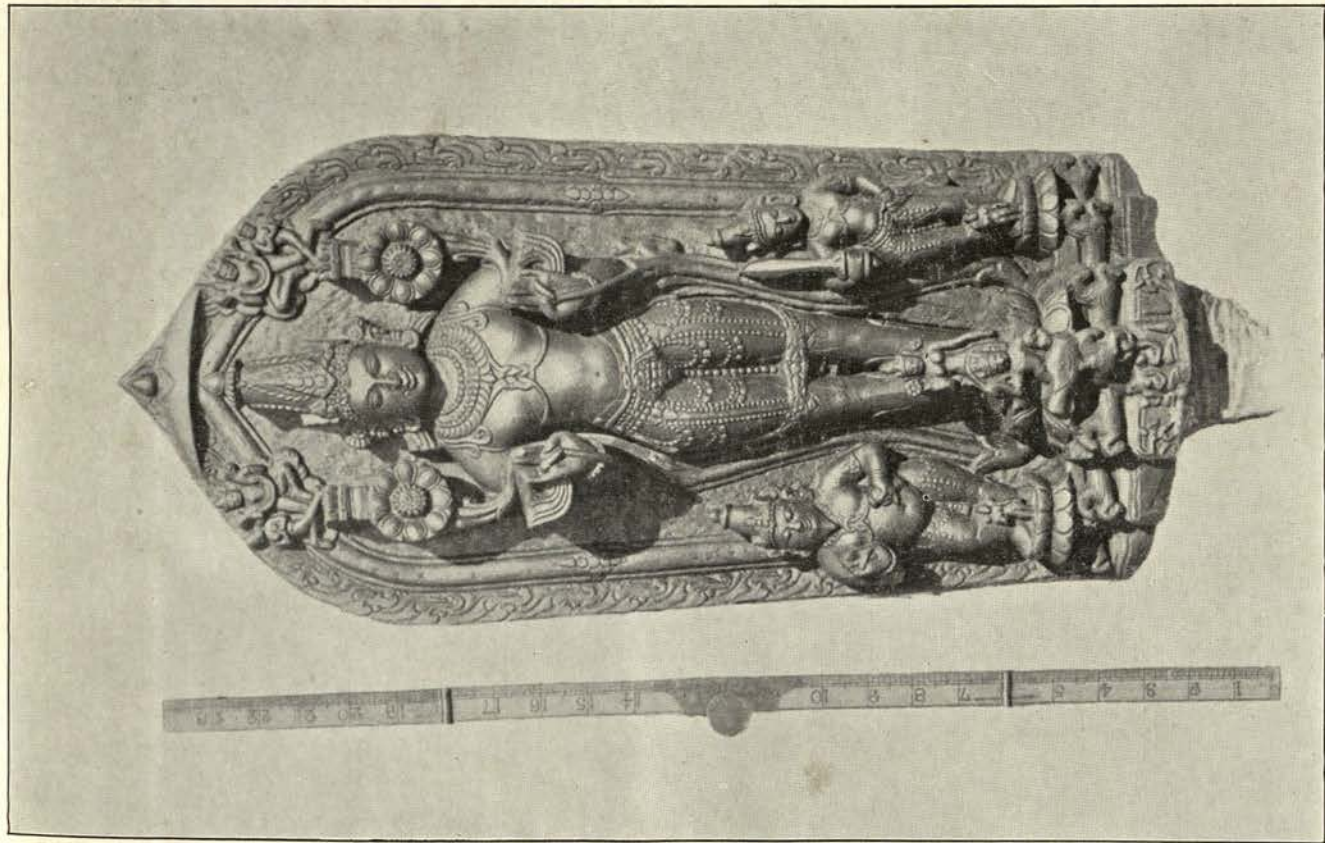


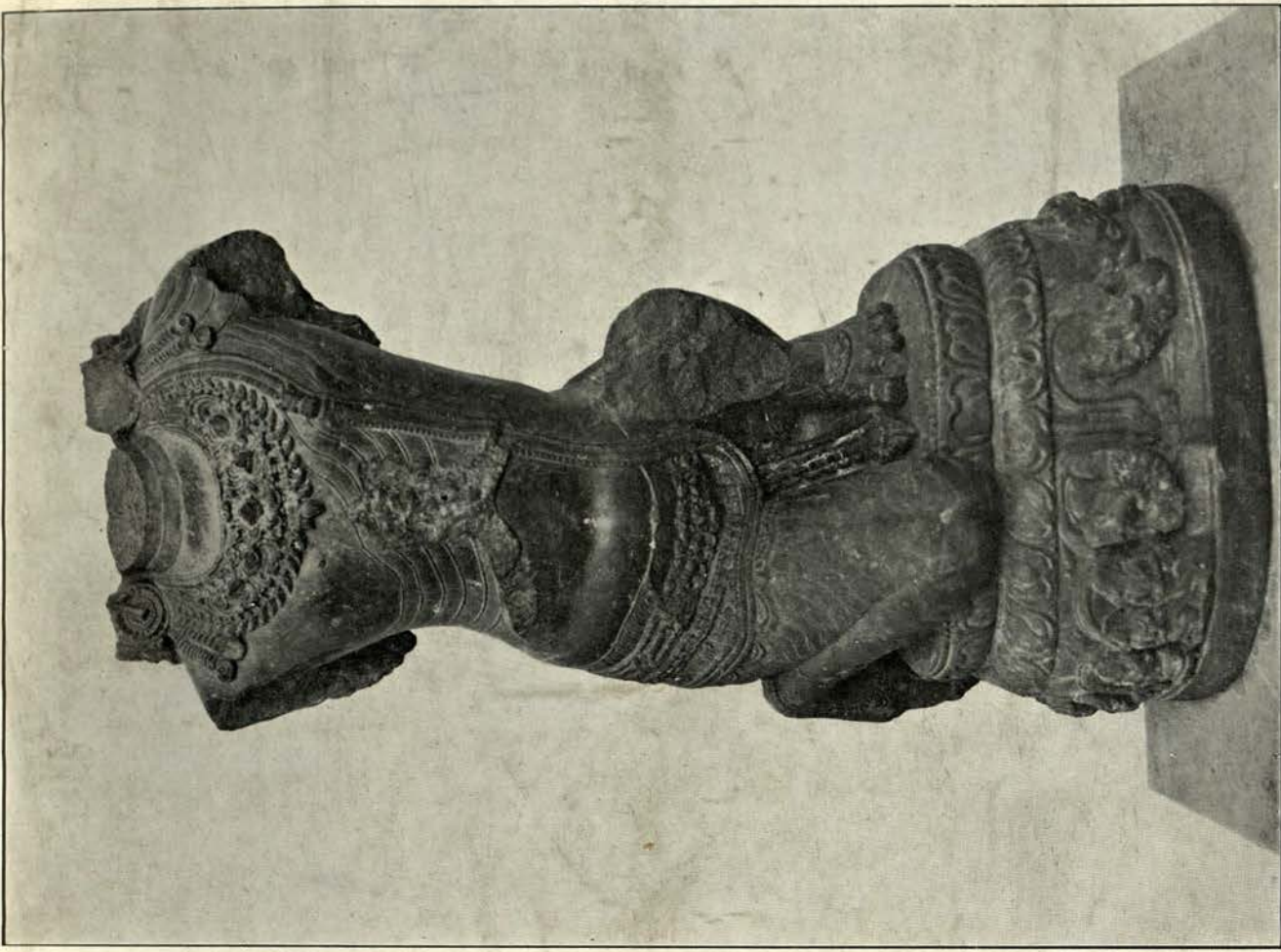
IMAGE OF SURYA, AT KOTALIPARA, DT. FARIDPUR.



IMAGE OF SURYA FROM CHAPRA, (DT. RAJSHAHI) NOW IN
V.R. SOCIETY'S MUSEUM.



STATUE OF ARDHANARISHVARA, NOW IN V. R. SOCIETY'S MUSEUM, RAJSHAHI.

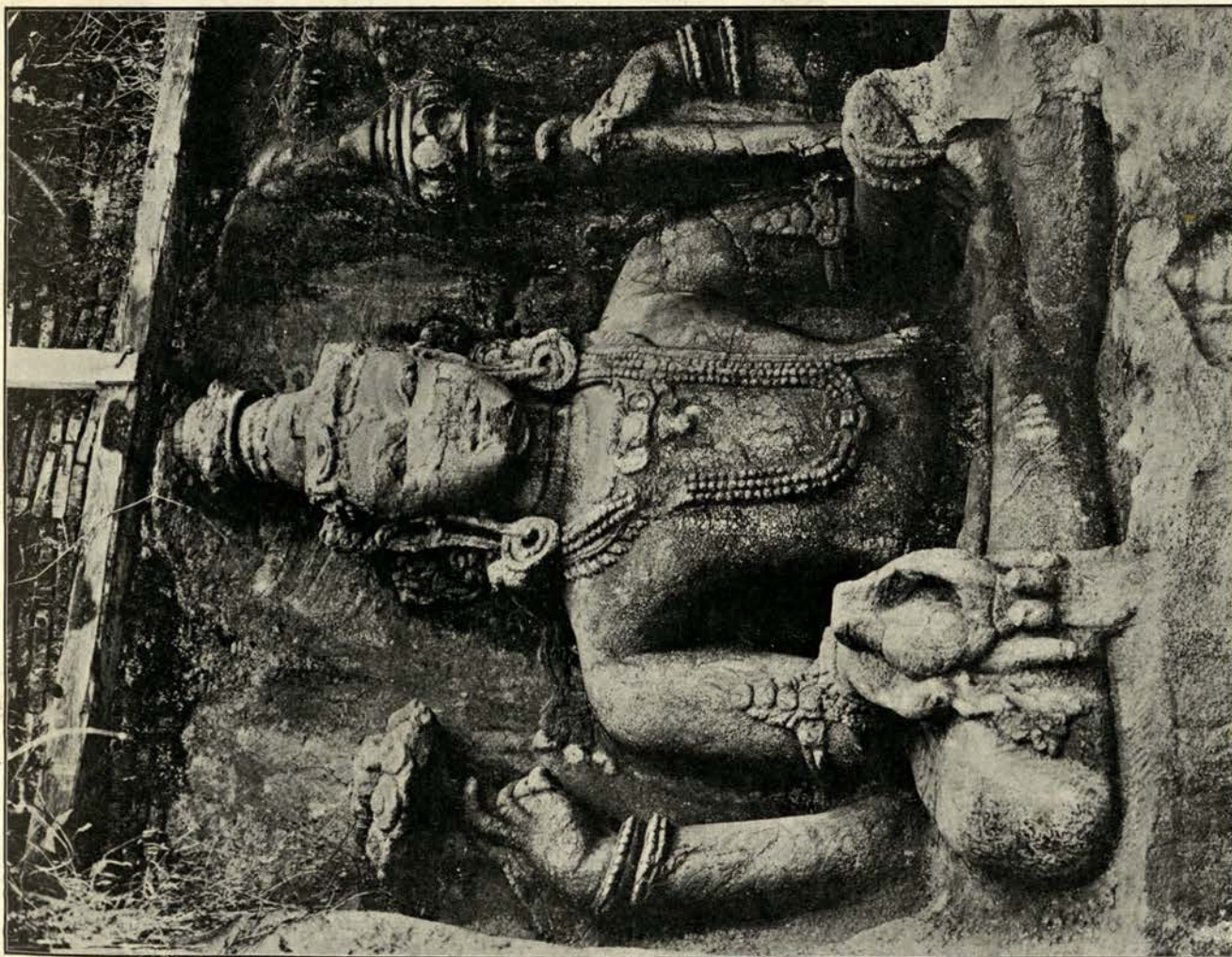


GARUDA FROM MALDA, NOW IN V. R. SOCIETY'S MUSEUM AT RAJSHAHI.

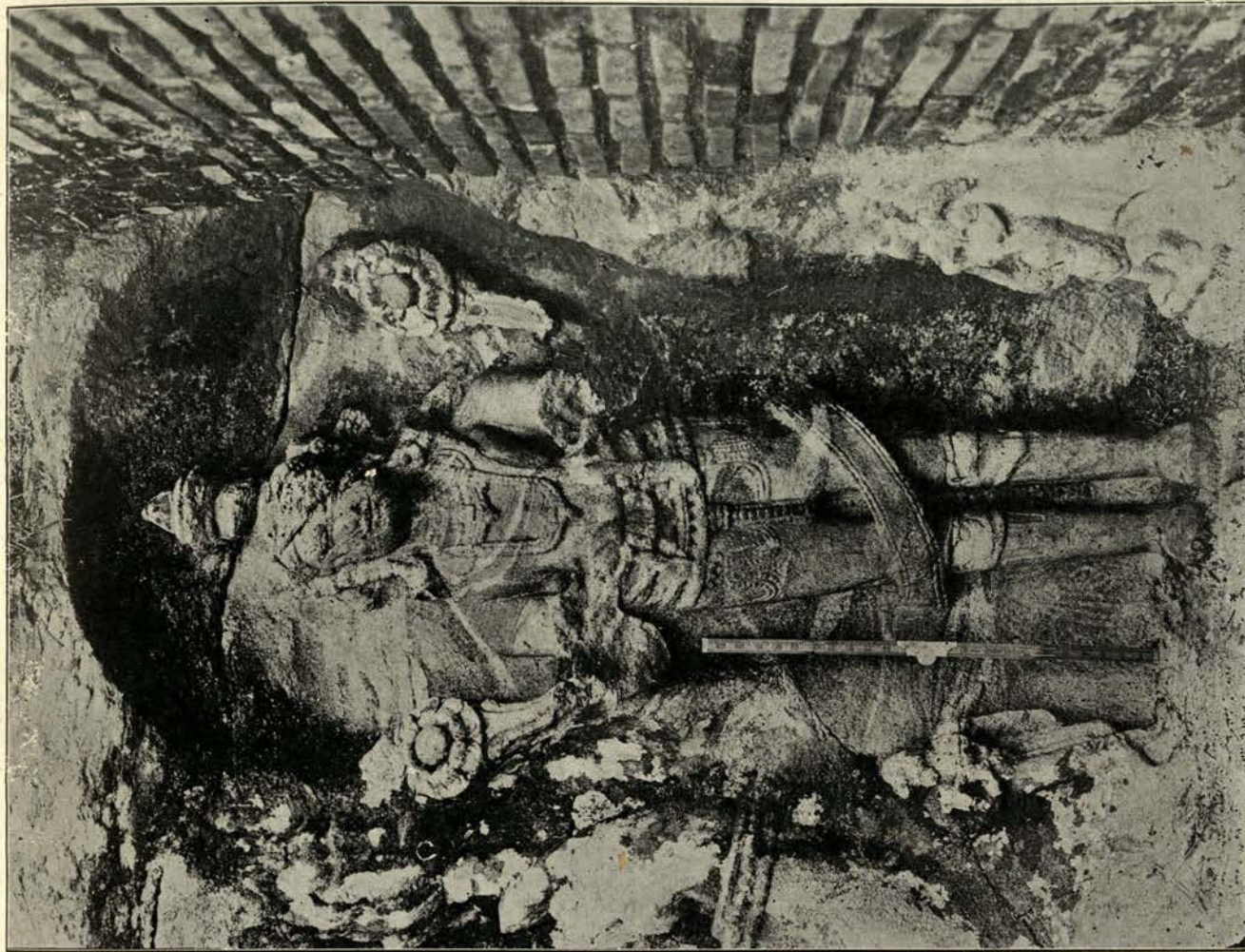
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ROCKCUT IMAGE OF VISHNU JANARDANA AT GAUHATI. (KAMRUP).



ROCKCUT IMAGE OF SURYA TO THE RIGHT OF VISHNU JANARDANA GROUP, AT GAUHATI. (KAMRUP).